WHY DRINK OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN!
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,212—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1901 [TEN PAGES.]

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

HORSE'S FOOD,
Mixed, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
" CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7962	G. L. Langhorne	20th "
" PENINSULAR	7977	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	4th May
" ARABIA	7973	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	7977	T. Leigh	18th "
" ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7973	J. L. Parfitt	1st June "
" PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
" EGYPT	7962	G. L. Langhorne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Bristol transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked " proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that pier between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Bellen	4,110	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,110	1st June 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 227-8.	Rs. 95.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	15th April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mitrovich	4056	10 May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 155

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,266	Rs. 858-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 787-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 3 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mastrovich	2,303	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 36, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 21st March, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ANNAM	6,201	Seiller	THURSDAY. 11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchesteau	6th June 1901.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "INDUS" will NOT CALL at Bombay Eastward BOUND owing to the strike of Dock Labourers at Marseilles having Delayed her last ARRIVE thence nine FIVE DAYS.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyds at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,382 tons will sail for HONGKONG, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 25, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMKA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahamerah, and Bareh, in the forenoon or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

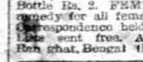
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSHLLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S.R. RUBATTINO	4,380	O. Canepa	13th April 1901
" Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	M. Sbisorni	15th May, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT,
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2833	20th April, 1901. Antonio

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	908	1,028	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	"	"	"	"

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Line.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BELGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the stage. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—A safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, A. C. Works, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND COS.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
50	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
ALSO
HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER AND CO'S SUPERIOR CLARET WINES.

DESSERT WINES.

	Special Cash Rates' Qts. Rs.	Pts. as.
	Per doz.	
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	29 0	16 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX "exceedingly choice with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	36 0	19 0

BREAKFAST WINES.

CÔTES St. EULALIE	10 0	6 0
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body with pleasing flavour"	13 8	7 0

DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full bodied, of high character and flavour"	16 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	23 8	12 8
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	19 0	10 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.
MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bot.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMECELLI ASSORTED; LENTILS and SPILT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup,
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.
ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

SMOKERS in particular and the public in general are cautioned against the MISLEADINGLY STYLED, inferior QUALITY of CIGARETTES made in places OUT OF EGYPT and called and sold as EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they came out really from Egypt.

The name EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is the exclusive right and sole property of CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS and EXPORTERS of EGYPT alone. For by this only name they have spread and are known and smoked as HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES all over the world.

To debar all such IMPROPERLY CALLED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES which are made in places out of Egypt, the Khedive by a decree dated the 5th December, 1893, ordered the affixing of a SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAMP on all boxes of cigarettes exported from Egypt, so as to distinguish the GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES from those made elsewhere of an inferior quality.

All the Boxes of our Cigarettes bear the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMP and hence Smokers need not entertain any apprehensions as to their genuiness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY:—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
AGENTS in all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
2	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.
TAPP SAUCE
AND 40 VARIETIES OF
CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

April 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th.

Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

At the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, near Carwford Market, Bombay.

Last 5 days of the Exhibition, open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, 29th, and SATURDAY 30th March and MONDAY, 1st, TUESDAY, 2nd, and WEDNESDAY 3rd, April.

Admission further REDUCED to 4 ANNAS.

Exhibitors may have their Pictures by sending to the Exhibition Rooms on 4th, 5th and 6th April, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 5th, 6th, and 8th April—these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th March, 1901.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ENGINEER, BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST up to 1 P.M., on 12th April, 1901, for

(1) Watering certain Roads and Footpaths during 1901-02.
(2) Supplying pairs of Bullocks with driver and cart during 1901-02.

The necessary information as to conditions of contract, etc., can be seen at the Engineer's Office, between 11 A.M., and 1 P.M., on any working day.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE of an EPOCH MAKING AMERICAN NOVELTY that can easily be sold every where; the article is universally introduced throughout America and finds a ready sale also in Germany. Apply to "H. 6165," care of HAASENSTEIN and VOGLER, A. G., Frankfort on-the-Main, Germany, C" 4752."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th April 1901, a SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAVLA will leave Victoria Terminus and on TUESDAY, the 9th April, 1901, as Return Express Train will leave Lonavla for Victoria Terminus as under:—

	ON THURSDAY, 4th April, 1901.	H. M.		ON TUESDAY, 9th April, 1901.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D.	15-25	Lonavla	D.	7-45
	A.	16-39	Khandala	D.	7-27
Neral	D.	16-44		A.	8-42
	A.	18-16	Neral	D.	8-55
Khandala	D.	18-19	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	A.	10-10
Lonavla	A.	18-31			

Passengers and Luggage will be booked at ordinary Fares and Rates.

Intending Passengers should register their seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The load of the ordinary Poona Mail (320) on THURSDAY, will probably be limited, and inconvenience will be avoided if this Special Train is made use of.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 23rd of March, 1901.

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD—NOT QUITE

But one hundred and eighty-five

185 RUPEES FOR THREE RUPEES.

Send a Money-order for 3 for six months' Subscription

TO

INDIAN TIT-BITS.

FIVE CURRENCY NOTES.

100	L SV X	6 * * * * *	2
50	LR P	9 * * * *	4
20	PT L	2 * * * *	1
10	LL W	3 * * * *	3
5	CC	9 * * * *	5

[On your money-order Coupon fill in number where the stars are. The correct guess will win all or either of the notes. If no correct reply the nearest wins. If more than one correct money divided.

Competition closes May 5th.

INDIAN TIT BITS,
43, METCALFE STREET, CALCUTTA.

WONDERFUL SULPHUR GLASS.

IT cures incurable diseases and saves the public from the trouble of taking bitter drugs. The constant use of this glass in drinking milk, curd and water according to our direction, magically cures Dyspepsia, Acidity, Nervous Debility, Piles, Mercurial poison, Skin diseases, and purifies blood. It is best Cholera preventive.

Price, Rs. 2. Packing and Postage extra.

Apply to KING WILLIAM & GOSCH,
5-6, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of OOMER OSMAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

CASSUM OOMER one of the two sons of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 26th day of March, 1901.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Banklpore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj-Nandgaon (Raipur, C. Pr.
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANEKLAL JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARQKS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A SQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower. —NEW WANGHUI CANES. Burnt Ash. Olive Green and Browns, Rs. 2 each, Silver Mounted Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, from Rs. 2-8 each. All New. Inspection invited.

A LADY can be ACCOMMODATED with BOARD and LODGING on moderate terms with a family at Middle Colaba.—Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

THE SALE of the s.s. "SETOS" sunk in the Bombay Harbour will take place at Crawford's Rooms on TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 3 P.M.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 5, Medows Street. Usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curruphbai Hirji, at Rs. 5-2-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baroda.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Re. 1, with postage 5-1. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-Yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xylodine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, etc. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Sixpenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 2. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE PICK OF WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE.
SLATER'S V. O.
O. H. L. LIQUEUR.
COCKBURN'S GLEN ORME.
BURKE'S GLEN LIVET.
LOCH RYAN.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.

CHERRY WHISKY.

IMPORTED FOR THE

FIRST TIME IN INDIA,

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,

DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen ..... Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen ..... Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The sale of landed properties at Bhaji Palla Street and Falkland Road ADVERTISED to take place on Tuesday the 2nd and WEDNESDAY the 3rd Inst., is postponed until further intimation.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

This day MONDAY, the 1st Inst. at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of sofas, chairs, marble-top table, teapoys, mirror-door almirah and wardrobe, cupboard, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, miner's safe and stand.

1 D.-B.B.-L. gun, by Thomas Turner, London, in case, 1 square piano by Schliedmayer and Soehne.

The Property of a gentleman, consisting of Surgical Instruments, loaded cartridges, gun, accessories, Novels by best known and popular writers, &c.

2 Ironsides by Richard M. Lord.

On account of the concerned, ex Trentham Hall—P. M. Co. 5—1 case, 1 hand spooling machine.

AT 2 P.M.

A few ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 second-hand landau.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 light Victoria, in good order.
1 Glass front brougham with bay Arab horse.
1 Grey Arab horse 14-1, 6 years old, going in harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "SETOS."

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from A. Strandes, Esq., Agent, German East Africa Line, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bombay, this morrow TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1901, at 3 p.m., on account of whom it may concern,

The steam-ship "Setos" of about 1,804 tons Register, as she now lies sunk in the Bombay harbour near the Middle Ground Battery.

The Bunker coal on board consisting of about 110 tons Bengal coal will be sold along with the steamer.

The cargo, passengers baggage and crew's effects on board the vessel will not be included in the sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the purchaser shall pay the balance the next day and take charge of the vessel.

For conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 10th Inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, 2, Malabar Hill, the valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned Mahogany Cottage piano by Marks & Co., strong built Victoria, handsome bay Waler horse, very fast and good for hill work, set of harness, windproof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, Singers Sewing Machine etc., the property of C. FLOR Esq. proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 15th Inst. at 3 p.m. the under mentioned articles belonging to the Trust of LUCEY CHARLOTTE BURNETT YEARS, viz.

12 Mother-o'-pearl handle fruit knives and forks, 7 plated dessert spoons and 6 forks, 3 teaspoons and 1 cheese scoop.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dewji Visonjee's Godown, Colaba, by order of Mr. Runchordass Triconji and on account and risk of Messrs. Gokuldas Madhawji & Co.

100 full pressed bales Broach machine ginned Cotton (good class).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Oramby House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Dimsar's hanging and table lamps, rich carpets, etc. etc. the property of J. NASPE, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, in possession, Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd and THURSDAY, the 4th instant at 1 p.m. each day, sell by public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, opposite Esplanade Hotel Annexe, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Knight, Wemouth and Co., consisting of a new oakwood piano by Zaliss Hearsch, violins, banjos, guitars, mandolines, Portuguese guitars, cellos, violas, double basses, brass instruments, drums, snare drums, zithers, accordeons, flutes, piccolos, concertinas, flageolets, christy minstrel and theatrical goods, coach, hunting and tricycle horns, piano stools, harmoniums, musical boxes, and fittings for all instruments, music, pianoforte pieces, songs sentimental, comic, descriptive, humorous and for various instruments, show cases, counters writing tables chairs, typewriter, workshop, materials, packing tools etc, etc, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the surplus stock in trade of Messrs. Lobjee Ebrahim, & Co., consisting of household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, horses and carriages, saddlery, harness, &c., &c.

The above is now view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elder Road, Fort, next to the National Bank and above Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani's Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, handsome pictures and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong E. B. Victoria by "Windover" on C. spring, one handsome strong bay Australian horse, set of harness, one Zanzibar parrot and birds, &c, the property of W. R. HAMILTON, Esqr. Barrister-at-Law.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND RARE PLANTS

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 68, Walkeshwar Road, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Chowkey, a large collection of very valuable and rare select plants, consisting of palm, cotton, begonia, fern, canna, chrysanthemum, staphanotes, ipotimia, anthurium, cuchalis, rose lily, goldfern, alocasia, marants, &c., &c., the property of F. G. DUMAYNE, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1901.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SALE OF 400 BALES M G BROACH COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Kanjee Parbab and Co. sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1901, at 4 p.m., in the Jetha of Munadam Goculdas Kanjee at Colaba the following:—

B J J / G / M G B / — 100 bales fine M G Broach cotton.
Do 100 bales do do
Do 100 bales do do
J B J / G / M G B / — 100 bales good M G Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared, within a day from the day of sale.

SALE OF H CASES ENAMELLED WARE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mahomed Ebrahim and Co. Chukla Street, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, 1901, at their sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following:—

825—9-19—11 cases enamelled tumblers, 575 dozen, sizes 2-2 3-4-1 pt.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1901. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wares Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., at the Wares Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed, loose cotton, grain sweepings, waste papers, hem and hurra in bags, full-pressed cotton bales, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 1st April, 1901.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SMOKE ONLY LIVERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	„	4	0	Extra No. 1	„	2	4
Queen Olga extra „ „	„	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	„	2	0
Imperial	„	4	0	Extra No. 2	„	1	12
Star	„	3	0	Extra No. 3	„	1	8
Aromatic	„	2	12	Extra popular	„	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	„	2	3				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of waterborne disease;

(b) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
„ SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c]

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
LO. SICARD, BRETON & BOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by Messrs. CUTLER PALMER and Co. of London in my favour, and which was recently withdrawn by Mr. E. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, their Attorney in India, is again in force in accordance with instructions received from the Firm's Head Office in London.

per. pro. CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
CHARLES MARQUIS,
General Manager.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 2-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them on the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameas, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Bet Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE,
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 1,000 payable at Death only. Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	22	13 13 0
25	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	16 0 0
30	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
35	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	145 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 8 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	177 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	196 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVEN

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Totticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,60,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KIRRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

71 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yens 4,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,30,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING,
" C. E.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 29.

2 3 4 per cent. Consols ..... £ 95 11-16 = unchg'd.
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 1-4 = "
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £107 1-2 = plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... £93 1-2 = unch'g'd.
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 5-16 = —1-8
" at New York ..... 59 3-8 = —3-8
Exchange on London at Paris .. 25 18 1-2 = unchg'd.
" in New York ..... 4 85 1-8 = —1-8
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. = unchanged
" Short London Bills ..... 3 3-4 p. c. = —1-8
" Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 3-4 p. c. = unchg'd.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at yesterday's rates, with almost no inquiry for remittance, and no Bills offering. Banks refused to give any concessions and we close with rates unchanged. The following are the quotations:—

Bank Wire	1s. 3 29-32d.
" Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
" Francs	199 3-4
30 days Japan	148
" Hongkong	144
" Shanghai	198

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 95 5-8 for ready and next Monday's settlement, and later on in the day declined to Rs. 95 9-16 with a fair amount of business passing. The 1st May account is 1 1-2 anna higher than ready.

SHARE MARKET.

The market is quiet and unchanged with nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.

The market has been rather firmer to-day and although business has been done at yesterday's rates, there is less inclination on the part of speculators to sell forward delivery. April loading has been booked at 14s. 6d. and a small amount for May at the same rate. It is reported that the steamer "Knaresboro" has been chartered for May loading at 14s. 6d. Picked Ports.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The market has been quiet to-day with very little business passing, and rates remain practically unchanged.

COALS.

The market is steady with nothing doing, and no change in rates.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 10,000 bales. Surat *nil*. Spot 4 11-16 = plus 3-32. Arrivals closed easier.

March	March-April	June-July
4 3-4	4 3-4	4 3-3
unchg'd.	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	22,000 bales.
Do. last year	12,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	17,000 "
Do. Continent	10,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 3-16 unchanged
Futures month of June	7 77 = —12
Do. of September	7 35 = — 5

Extra Councils Rs. 10,000. Bills to Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. Silver to Bombay £50,000.

COTTON.

The market opened dull this morning in sympathy with New York where a drop of 12 and 5 points took place in futures yesterday. There was a fair inquiry at Colaba this afternoon for ready cotton and about 4,000 bales changed hands, of which 2,000 bales was taken by Local Mills and 2,000 bales by shipping firms. The sales yesterday, which we reported to be 7000, bales, turn out to have been 15,000 bales, the additional 8,000 bales being taken mostly by Mills.

Rates have in consequence been fairly maintained, with the exception of Broach which has gone up about Rs. 2.

	Rs.	
Bengals fully good	153	
" fine	154	
Bilatti fully good	152	
" fine	150	
Khandeish fully good	150	
" fine	158	
Oomra stapled fully good	172	
" " fine	180	
Broach good	189	April
" fine	198	"
Bownugger good	190	May
" fully good	180	"
" fine	195	
Sawgd Dharwar good	186	

The following are the receipts of cotton and produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 29th ult.

Cotton	7,008 bales.
Wheat	8,761 cwt.
Linseed	11,845 "
Rapeseed	13,316 "
Gingellyseed	9,050 "
Poppyseed	164 "
Groundnuts	183 "
Castorseed	3,354 "
Rice	15,789 "
Myrabolams	3,042 "

LONDON, MARCH 30.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £ 95 9-16 = —1-8
3 per cent Rentes ..... £101 1-4 = unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... £107 = 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities ..... £93 1-2 = "
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 5-16 = "
" in New York ..... 59 3-8 = "
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25 17 1-2 = —1
" in New York ..... 4 88 1-8 = unchg'd.
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. = "
" Short London Bills ..... 3 3-4 p. c. = "
" Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 3-4 p. c. = "

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 10,000 bales. Surats *nil*. Spot 4 19-32—3-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

March.	March-April.	June-July.
4 29	4 29	4 28
—5	—5	—5

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	18,000 bales.
" last year	16,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 "
" to Continent	23,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	8 3-16 = unchg'd.
Futures, month of June	7 73 = plus 1
Do Do Sept	7 35 = unchg'd.

Arrivals "Wennington Hall" and "Rydal Hall." Rapeseed quiet and Linseed easier.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th March as compared with the statement of 19th March:—

LIABILITIES.	March 19. Rs. A. P.	March 26. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000 0 0	1,00,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,58,54,450 4 5	1,70,93,918 7 8
Other Deposits, &c.	6,95,35,799 13 8	6,80,09,948 13 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,01,933 9 11	5,59,434 11 11
Sundries	16,26,308 3 4	16,15,508 9 6
Rs.	11,41,69,141 15 4	11,47,19,160 9 6

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	55,76,036 0 0	60,43,356 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	71,01,476 0 0	73,33,556 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,70,79,760 13 1	2,82,43,763 0 4
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,14,22,671 11 8	2,09,88,341 2 8
Bills discounted, &c.	1,63,41,218 12 7	1,73,67,612 11 11
Balances with other Banks	19,42,881 3 8	17,51,521 11 3
Bullion	3,781 5 10	3,269 12 10
Dead Stock	16,07,349 11 4	16,07,358 6 4
Stamps	12,646 7 11	12,248 7 6
Sundries	9,36,529 9 2	10,10,275 9 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,41,93,651 14 0	1,78,80,787 11 1
Do. at Branches	1,75,81,711 3 1	1,75,53,487 0 7
Rs.	11,41,69,141 15 4	11,47,19,160 9 6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	23,201	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,14,296	Inc.
Other Deposits	7,93,851	Dec.
Post Bills	57,201	Inc.

ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,01,610	Inc.
Loans	11,64,03	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	5,23,837	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	10,27,264	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	13,12,64	Dec.
Cash at Branches	26,224	Dec.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Proprietor "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FORTY YEARS OF INDIAN TRADE.

THE NATIVE COTTON MILLS.

ON March 14th Mr. H. J. Tozer, of the India Office, read a paper entitled "The Growth and Trend of Indian Trade: A Forty Years' Survey" before the Indian section of the Society of Arts, assembled in the rooms of the Society, Adelphi, London. In the absence of Lord George Hamilton, who was prevented from attending by his Parliamentary duties, Sir Stewart Bayley presided.

Mr. Tozer, after sketching the general conditions affecting trade in India, explained several statistical appendices to his paper dealing with Indian imports and exports. Referring to the growth of the Indian cotton mills, he said that in twenty years stindles had increased by 221 per cent and looms by 159 per cent, the respective numbers being now 4,728,000 and 38,000. In 1899-1900 they consumed 1,641,000 bales (of 400lb.) of raw cotton, Indian mills, though costing more for interest and maintenance than British mills, had cheaper raw material and labour. They were comparatively near the great China yarn market, and they were gradually revolutionising the indigenous cotton industry. In 1896-7 it was estimated that 30 per cent. of the yarns they produced were used in hand looms and 26 per cent in Indian power looms, while 38 per cent. were exported. Fine spinning was now being undertaken, but to do this on a large scale most of the machinery must be replaced and more skilled labour must be obtained. The system under which many mills were financed appeared to need reform. Up-country mills were increasing, and were catering for local requirements, while Bombay where mills were far the most numerous, was developing more intensively. The United States sent more hardware and electrical goods. Of other goods we found records of the increasing use of continental hosiery, cotton and woolen goods, and ready-made clothing. In papers presented to Parliament in 1897 it was stated by the Government of India that the preference for foreign goods arose from their being cheaper, superior in quality and finish, more suitable in style and pattern, and generally better adapted to Indian requirements, tastes, or prejudices, as well as better made up or packed. Some foreign goods were taken also because they were produced more largely on the Continent than in England. Discussing the growth of industrialism in India and its influence on trade, Mr. Tozer said that, although India had been severely handicapped in competition with great industrial countries possessing capital enterprise, and skilled labour, the growth of her mill industries was already influencing trade. The industrial revolution, though opposed by the strong forces of tradition and primitive custom, would inevitably substitute in India, as it had done in Europe steam or electrical machinery for manual labour. The machine age, in fact, had long ago begun in the great towns, as we saw from the unexpansive imports of cotton goods and from the increasing exports of cotton and jute manufactures. Mills were constantly springing up in new centres. Recent statistics showed that in the world's cotton industry the greatest relative growth was in those countries where cotton was a staple crop as in India and the United States. In fact, the path of economy clearly lay in manufacturing raw materials near the place of production for heavy transport and agency charges were thus avoided. By manufacturing her cotton and jute India could reap the various economies which resulted from production on an increasing scale. But she needed more skilled operatives, for her mill-workers still halted between the field and the factory. Perhaps another generation might witness a cast of factory workers who could spin fine yarns and weave fine cloths and not restrict themselves to coarse yarns and piece goods or to the simpler kinds of jute goods, such as India produced now. Already India had almost expelled English yarns from China, while her coarse piece-goods were competing in Asiastic and African countries. This was due partly to her geographical position as well as to her powers of economical production. But these advantages still more favoured the development of fine cotton manufactures for the supply of her own people, and England might soon find that India was her severest competitor in Indian markets. There is much scope for industrial development in connection with other articles of trade. India needed European capital, energy and enterprise for the utilisation of her manifold resources, and for the more diversified employment of her increasing population. Her power of buying large quantities of foreign goods depended on her agricultural and industrial development, for though new industries would lead to the restriction of trade in some directions, expansion would appear in others. Fluctuations in exchange could no longer be urged as a bar to investments of capital in India by the gold standard countries, which alone had much capital to invest. England had occupied enormous tracts of the earth's surface, but none so rich and yet so poor as India. The epoch of imperial expansion was passing away, and the time was ripe for imperial consolidation—for that development by mutual aid by which alone it was possible to "build up this Britannic Empire to a glorious and enviable height." Could Englishmen do better than direct their energies to India, where the field was already prepared?

A long discussion followed the reading of the paper. Sir Richard Temple said he gathered from the figures which Mr. Tozer had given that the Bombay cotton manufacturers were gradually supplanting the Manchester merchants in the India market. It was a matter for serious consideration by the people of Lancashire. The same process was going on in Japan, which some day would be nearly as serious a competitor as India. Before long there would be a rivalry between Japan and India for the Indian trade, and poor England would be put out of it altogether. Such lectures as that which Mr. Tozer had given were not so necessary in London, where these things were well understood, as in Manchester and other industrial centres, where they would open the eyes of the working men.

In replying on the discussion, Mr. Tozer said that so far as he could see, the decline in the exports of English cotton goods to India was likely to go on, more especially in regard to certain classes of goods such as grey pieces. India was now undergoing the experience through which England and other European countries had to pass in the early part of the last century—the industrial revolution.—and it might be that fifty years hence she would not require any cotton goods from England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—March 30.

10 p.m. ..... 78·1

SUNDAY—March 31.

8 a.m. ..... 75·8
10 a.m. ..... 81·4
3 p.m. ..... 83·6
6 p.m. ..... 84·6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 0h. 14m. High water, 10-8m., 10-23 a. Low water, 3-50m., 3-50a.
Elphinstonian gathering and dinner.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Socotra," will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day. A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 2nd April. All articles for Kurrachi and Sindh will also be despatched by this steamer.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A Coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday at Khetwady Back Road, on the body of Abai, a Hindu girl, aged four yours. About a fortnight ago, during the absence of her parents, the girl was playing near the fire place, when her clothes accidentally caught fire and she was extensively burnt. Deceased was treated at home with household remedies, but she did not recover and died on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Chinchpoogly, Parel Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Atmaram Abajee aged thirty years, a "malee" in the employ of a Parsi gentleman. Deceased lived in the premises of his master at Chinchpoogly. On Saturday afternoon he was drawing water from a well, which was partially covered with corrugated iron sheets, in the compound, when he lost his balance and fell in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Welbai, a Hindu woman, aged seventeen years, wife of a religious mendicant, who lived at Grain Bunder. For the last five or six years deceased had been suffering from pain in her stomach, which made her dislike every kind of food and rendered her life miserable. On Saturday last she again complained of the malady and said she was tired of life. That morning the husband went out to beg as usual and when he returned about two hours after he found deceased lying unconscious in the room. A doctor was sent for, who examined Welbai and found her suffering from opium poisoning. Under doctor's advise deceased was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where she died the same day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE MURDEROUS ATTACK BY KHOJA FANATICS.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gulamali Mahomed, Noormahomed Alibhai, and Cooverji Rajan, were charged by Superintendent Grennan with committing the murder of Hirji Alarakhia and Lalji Sajan on the 9th instant. There were further charges against the first accused of attempting to murder Kassum Nanji Miani and against the last two accused of attempting to murder Abdula Lalji by means of a dangerous weapon, to wit, a clasp knife. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. Solicitors, was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased, Heerjee Alarakhia and Lalji Sajan.

Jaffer Ruttonsey, a Khoja merchant, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he resided in Samuel Street. On 9th March last at 10 in the morning he went to the firm of Kasam Nanji at the Pydhoni Road. Five minutes after he left with Kasam Nanji for Khoja Lane. When they reached Samuel Street, they went in the direction of Fazulbhoy Visram's firm. Then they noticed a disturbance to the left. At that time Kasam Nanji was some paces ahead of him. The witness saw the accused No. 1 assaulting Kasam Nanji with a knife, and a Khoja, named Bundeali, arrested the accused. The witness then went inside the firm of Bundeali. Kasam Nanji was bleeding from four or five wounds. He had not completely recovered from his wounds.

Bundeali Hirji Kala, a Khoja merchant, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that his firm was near Tantanpura Street. On the 9th March last he was in his firm. From a distance the witness saw accused No. 1 assaulting Kasam Nanji. Witness ran up to the assistance of Kasam Nanji, and caught hold of the accused. Witness' mucadum, Kasam Ghanji, took away the knife from the hand of the accused. Kasam Nanji did not fall down, but ran into the firm of the witness. The accused No. 1 was then handed over to the police. Witness took Kasam Nanji to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where his wounds were dressed and he was detained there. Kasam Nanji was the son-in-law of the witness, and was one of the trustees of the new mosque, erected for the use of the Khojas who did not regard the Aga Khan as their chief.

Kasam Ghangji said that he was a mucadam in the firm of Bandeali, the last witness. On the 9th March last he was in Samuel Street, inside the firm. Then he saw the last witness having caught hold of the first accused. The witness also went out of the firm, and took away the knife from the the accused's hand, which was given to police sepoy No. 1715 B, who came there subsequently.

Hussein Hassam, a clerk in the firm of Abdulla Jumabhoy Laiji, said that he was in the firm on the 9th March last, Abdulla Jumabhoy Laiji was also in the firm. Having heard a cry out side the firm, the witness went to the spot, when he saw accused No. 3 pressing Abdoolabhai against the wall of the firm. Two Purdesi servants by name Basavant and Sakar, and a Mahomedan had also come out of the firm with the witness. They caught hold of the accused, and Basavan took away the knife from the hand of the accused. Abdoolabhoy had a cut on his head. After securing the accused No. 3, witness saw accused No. 2 coming on the verandah, but he was pushed down by Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laiji. A police sepoy then came up, and accused was handed over to him. Abdoolali Laiji was one of the trustees of the new mosque.

Two more witnesses having been examined, Mr. Nicholson said he did not propose to call further evidence in this court.

The accused declined to make any statements before the Magistrate, and they were committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING CASE

At the Thana Sessions Court, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge, and a commissary, Bhangoo Paloo Wagh, Dawoo Amboo, Ballo Kaloo, Lalloo Oomar, Pillo Kala Kanade, and Palloo Chao Ganud, gangmen employed on the G. I. P. Railway, were charged by Inspector Collett, under section 125 B. of the Railway Act, with endangering the public safety by removing a rail at mileage 69 between Karli and Kassara with the object of wrecking a train under circumstances already published.

Mr. George Renison, Chief Constable of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay, said that on 22nd of February he took charge of the case. In consequence of what the accused No. 1 stated to him, he interviewed the accused No. 4 and arrested both of them. One of them, Laloo, pointed out to him the place where a spanner and other tools were buried. In consequence of what accused No. 1 spoke to him, the accused No. 2, Dhanoo, was arrested on the 26th of February, and the following day the accused Nos. 3 and 5. He made inquiries for the accused No. 5, and he was arrested on the 6th of March.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thosar, the witness said that the accused Laloo made a statement before the Magistrate on the 25th of February last. Witness was not present then. The Magistrate had refused to show him the statement.

In answer to the Court, the witness sind that neither he nor any one had struck the accused, Dhan. The witness had been in the police department of the G. I. P. Railway for the last twenty years.

After some further evidence the case was adjourned till to-day.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR LAHORE.

A SERIOUS accident occurred at Shadara Station, near Lahore, on Sunday night, by which three men lost their lives. A goods train was standing on one of the main lines, when a ballast train came up from behind and crashed into it, telescoping the guard's van and some horse-boxes, in which were eight horses. These were killed instantly, as was also one of the attendants, the bodies being terribly cut up. Two men were taken out of the wreckage in a state of collapse, and were immediately removed to the Lahore hospital, but their condition was hopeless, and they succumbed on the following day. The driver of the ballast train maintains that the signals were in his favour, whilst the station master asserts the contrary. The matter is being inquired into.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

HOLY WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Thursday Choral) with Address.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Fr. Kershaw.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKER.)

DARING DACOITY AT A RAILWAY STATION.

EMPERATOR vs NASRUDIN WALAD NAWAZBHAI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, in January last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

It appeared that, on the night of the 28th May 1900, the house of the station master at Mohol station was raided by a gang of dacoits. The station master was lying on a bench at the station and ran across the yard to his house on hearing the outcry. There were six or seven men in front of his house, breaking their way in and felling the door with an axe. One of them hit the station master on the head with an axe. He ran back bleeding for help, but the station police and porters had disappeared. He went back to the house and implored the dacoits to take what they could, but spare the women. They made off with a steel trunk full of ornaments, a box of clothes, and a gunny bag full of pots and pans, leaving half an hour before the arrival of the passenger train for Poona. The station master telegraphed to the railway police. On arrival at the place at 6 o'clock the next morning, the railway chief constable held a panchnama on the scene of the crime, recorded the station master's complaint, and received a list of stolen property from him. The same morning the broken boxes and some miscellaneous articles were found about a mile from the station, where they had apparently been thrown down by the dacoits. The value of the missing property was about Rs. 760. No clue was obtained until the 9th July, when the chief constable of Barsi was at Malwandi, investigating another dacoity. He received information which led him to suspect the accused, who is a resident of that village. The accused was sent for and questioned. He took the chief constable and a panch to a Peer's tomb, about half a mile out of the village and near his house. He got the key from his house, opened the tomb, and pointed out under a broken and inverted kettle-drum a bundle of clothes, an electroplated tray, and two brass dishes which the station master recognised as his property. He then took the panch to the house of Gopinath Sonar, who produced a gold ring, a gold ear-ring and gold beads, which he said he made out of two sovereigns and some broken bits of gold, which the accused had sold to him about a month before for Rs 40. The accused made a full confession before a magistrate that he was one of the dacoits and shared in the loot. The station master indentified the accused. He said he remembered him as he had a beard and a face potted with small-pox, and was wearing a cotton-thread earing. The accused had his ear pierced for earrings. The station master said he was the man who hit him with an axe. The production by the accused of the clothes in the mosque was proved by the evidence of the panch. The key of the mosque was in the accused's house, and he was evidently in exclusive possession of the stolen goods. The accused's confession named eleven accomplices, and gave such a detailed account of the occurrence that Mr. Pratt had no doubt it was true. The dacoity was a singularly daring one, evidently committed by an organised gang. Agreeing with both assessors, the Sessions Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	9	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	18	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	14	17	27
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	19	52
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	19	12	23
G Mahim and Worli	11	19	28
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	26
Total	103	115	252
Same date last year	152	90	317

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	12	7	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	7	19	39
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi	18	10	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	11	58
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	6	16
G Mahim and Worli	18	15	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	23
Total	68	86	228
Total plague deaths to date.	91,872	76,642	
Same date last year	146	105	386

BANDORA.

There were 8 attacks and 7 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Friday.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following is the Handicap Allowances and Result of the Race sailed on Saturday:—

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE FOR THE REAR-COMMODORES CUPS.

Names of Boats.	H'cp.	Owners.	Time of Correct-ed Time. Arrival. H M S	H M S
2 Turquoise	4	Mr F Tebbs	4 56 52	1 22 32
2 Forella	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell	4 57 35	1 27 35
2 Stella	6	Col H W Boyd, I M S	4 57 41	1 21 41
2 Sapphire	6	Mr E S Luard	4 58 15	1 22 15
2 Melody	10	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 2 31	1 22 31
1 Jessamy	28	Mr E R Bentham	5 29 5	1 21 29
2 Nanta	13	Mr G T W Olver	5 7 23	1 24 25
1 Huila	35	Mr C W S Coe	5 35 20	1 46 50
1 Isca	20	Mr James P Chrystal	Gave up.	

1 Started at 3·15 p.m. 2 Started at 3·30.

Course No 5—8·8 miles. Wind N W by N, Strength Light. 1st Prize and Cups won by Pixie, 2nd Prize won by Stella and 3rd Prize won by Sapphire.

SHIP'S BOATS (ANY RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	L'th.	H'cp.	Entered by	Time of Correct-ed Time. Arrival. H M S	H M S
R I M Dockyard Cutter	25	Scr	Mr A Mitchell	4 41 6	1 41 6
H M S Assaye's Cutter	25	7	Comr R Lambert	4 54 57	1 47 57
P & O S S Persia's Cutter	30	5	Mr A Palmer	Gave up.	

Course No 5—8·8 miles. 1st Prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter.

'TOMTIT' CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S
Mez	Mr C H Byrne	5 6 29
Titmouse	Mr R H Hopkins	5 6 58
Tomtit	Mr F M Gibson	5 8 5
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M

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A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
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LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
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The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.
CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COLVIN—March 6, at Emperor's Gate, wife of E G Colvin, Indian Civil Service, of a son.
CROWE—March 5, at Harrington Road, Queen's Gate, wife of the Hon Mr Justice Crowe, High Court, Bombay, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASTELLAZZO—March 25, at 19, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of L Castellazzo, of a daughter.
OTTMANN—March 21, at Madras, the wife of Mr S C W Ottmann, Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EDWARDES—BLACK—March 23, at Deesa, by the Rev P Harrison, Alexander Coburn, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, son of General Sir Stanley de B Edwardes, K C B, to Mabel Henrietta, daughter of Brigadier-General W C Black.
RAYNOR—DAWE—March 18, at All Saint's Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev G A Ford, Frank Ernest Raynor, to Maude Winifred Dawe, second daughter of the late Mr W H Dawe, of Allahabad.

DEATHS.

COWASJEE—March 27, at his residence, 25, Strand Road, Calcutta, of tumour on the brain, Hormusjee Cowasjee, aged 50 years.
ROSS—March 27, at 3-1, Lansdowne Road, Ronald Fullerton, the infant son of Mr and Mrs G F Ross, aged 16 months.
SAVIGNY—March 25, at Dibrugarh, I R Savigny, Manager, Nagaghoolie, suddenly, from malaria and heart failure.

KEMP'S LIST.
FERRO VINA:
The new natural Wine, containing IRON as formed in the grape itself. It Vitalises and Enriches the Red Corpuscles of the Blood, and is thus of immense value to ANÆMIC SUBJECTS. It is a soft Burgundy, and can be used at table.
Re. 1-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain J Butler, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.
THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,433 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.
THE B I S N Co's s s Zamania, 2,892 tons, Captain H Acheson, sailed yesterday for Karikal in ballast.
THE s s Tolosa, 2,068 tons, Captain F D Seaborne, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk and Hamburg, with a general cargo.
THE s s Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain T B Peabody, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, 5th March, with a cargo of coal.
THE B and P S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain J E Dawson sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 90 passengers.
THE s s Vine Branch, 2,177 tons, Captain H J Ritson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Cardiff, 26th February, with a cargo of coal.
THE s s Borneo, 2,400 tons, Captain S Raicich, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Rangoon, 15th March, with a cargo of grain.
THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H Elliot, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr K J Lee as a passenger.
THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,360 tons, Captain H J Paterson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 28th February, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 24 deck passengers.
THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Karachi, 28th March, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Phimney, Mr McCudden, Mr K V Morgan, Mrs Pease, Mr Belfoit, Miss Bonnar and 55 deck.
THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sir Robert Low, Major General Wace, Capt Baynes, Mr H A Kirk, Sheikh el Moulkh, Mr H T Bario, Conductor Wiseman wife and 3 children, one Clerk, Mr Mohuldal, and 80 deck.
THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,158 tons, Captain E Mc Dougall, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Zanzibar, 15th March, via Seychelles, with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Mr and Mrs Johnstone, Mrs A M Johnstone, Miss J Johnstone, Miss H Johnston, Mr and Mrs Pursbotum and 2 children and 56 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Bengal, 2,751 tons, Commander S Barcham arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 12th March, via intermediate ports and Colombo, with his Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Shone, Capt Willoughby, Mr D S Sassoon, Mr and Mrs O'Connor, Mr and Mrs Strager, Mr A E Duchane, Capt C P Reddick, Mr and Mrs L M Ames, Mr and Mrs R Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Flynn, Hon Mr P Hielger, Mr N Thomas and 19 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Borneo s	Raicich	Rangoon, Mar 18
30	Persia s	Wheler	Aden, Mar 25
	Vine Branch s	Ritson	Cardiff, Feb 26
	Kola s	Tice	Karachi, Mar 28
	Chanda s	Paterson	Calcutta, Feb 25
	H I M Sha of Persia's Gunboat Persepolis	Ibrahim	Bushire, Mar 11
	Virawa s	McDougall	Zanzibar, Mar 15
31	Imani s	Peabody	Newport, Mar 5
	Bengal s	Barcham	Shanghai, Mar 12

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Rajpootana s	Kendall	Calcutta, &c
	Nevasa s	Cruess	Rangoon
	Egypt s	Langborne	Aden
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Tolosa s	Seaborne	Hamburg
	Naseri s	Davison	Persian Gulf
	H M S Highflyer	Brock	Sea
	Nizam s	Elliot	Calcutta
31	Onipenta s	Butler	Calcutta
	Zamania s	Acheson	Karikal

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday:—
Steamer Cleopatra, Calledani, for Trieste.
" Okara, Sheldrick, for Calcutta.

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THE PLAGUE, How to recognise, prevent, and treat it. By James Cantlie	1	5
THE PEOPLE'S LAW BOOK, including Law of Husband and Wife, Landlord and Tenant, Wills, Executors, Trusts, Mortgages, Securities, &c., &c.	0	14
ZOROASTER, the Prophet of Ancient Iran. By Prof. Jackson	9	14
THE GATHAS. Trans. by Prof. Mills	5	10
OPEN LETTERS to LORD CURZON on Famines in India. By Romesh C. Dutt	5	10
RISE OF THE MAHRATTA POWER. By the late Mr. Justice Ranade	2	4
Essays on INDIAN ECONOMICS, by the same.	4	0
A PEEP INTO PUNCH, by J. Holt Schooling. With numerous Illustrations from this celebrated Journal	3	12
GEMS FROM THE GALLERIES, with full page Illus. each	0	8
1 The Tate Gallery. 3 The National Gallery. 3 The Walker Art Gallery.		
NATIONAL GALLERIES, with numerous Illus.	0	8
TWENTIETH CENTURY ALMANACK. A Melange of Sense and Nonsense, 64 pages, 130 Illus.	0	8
THE QUEEN CYCLING BOOK, including all about Free Wheels and variable Cycles. Profusely Illus.	0	14
CARD TRICKS, by Prof. Hoffmann. Profusely Illus.	0	12
IN JAIL with Charles Dickens. By Alfred Trumble. Illus.	3	8
ROBERTS OF PRETORIA. By J. S. Fletcher	0	8
VICTORIA, HER LIFE AND REIGN, by A. E. Knight, full page, and other Illus.	1	14
QUEEN VICTORIA, Scenes from Her Life and Reign. By G. A. Henty. Illus.	0	12
VICTORIA THE GOOD, Queen, Empress, Wife, and Mother	0	6
UNDER QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN: A sketch of British Progress. By F. Holmes, W. Gordon, and D. Legg. With 60 Portraits and Illus.	0	14

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st April.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.
2. F Company Prize Firing will take place at Coorla at 6-45 a.m. on Wednesday next, the 3rd instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st April.

1. Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to the Head-quarters at once.
2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. to-morrow.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st April.

Members are requested to return at once to Head-quarters all Arms, Accoutrements and Saddlery.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1901.

THE ALL-BRITISH CABLE.

WE are glad to find that the All-British Cable project is not to be allowed to collapse. Sir Edward Sassoon is not discouraged by the apathy of the Government, and he was still busily engaged stirring up public feeling in the matter when the mail left. He addressed the Annual Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in London the other day, and spoke very plainly and to the point in support of the scheme. It has now been before the public in a tangible form for the past fourteen years, yet no appreciable progress has been made. The existing telegraph companies opposed the scheme, as was only natural, seeing it was bound, if carried out, to interfere with private interests. But far more important issues than the mere accidental competition with private investments are concerned, and we are sorry to see that Government is so difficult to move in the matter. "Once the object of closing our mouths seemed to have been achieved, things have relapsed into the old state of stagnancy and indifference," exclaimed Sir Edward. He nevertheless proposed a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, expressing satisfaction that after numerous delays the negotiations connected with the formation of an All-British Pacific Cable had progressed sufficiently to enable a contract for laying the same to be entered into. The Resolution also strongly urged on His Majesty's Government the absolute necessity both on account of the defence of the Empire and the promotion of its commerce, that immediate efforts should be made and actively continued until all parts of the Empire, whether Colonies or Dependencies, have lines of telegraphic communication with each other as well as with the Mother Country, without such lines passing through any foreign country or possessions. Further that every reasonable support should be given by the association to the Imperial Telegraph Committee of the House of Commons in promoting inquiry into the questions of telegraphic communication between the different parts of the Empire, and the charges for the same, with a view to increased efficiency and economy in the telegraph service for commercial purposes; and into the cable arrangement for Imperial defence. The value of that support and assistance cannot be too highly assessed, and it is greatly to be regretted that Government has not so far shown its appreciation of the same in a more marked and satisfactory manner. Government, in this matter, has not risen to its responsibilities, and we fear that a rude awakening such as it had in regard to South Africa and the War Office may be necessary to bring it to a proper sense of its duty.

The existing cable companies, as is legitimate, consider first the interests of their shareholders and, although the companies are subsidised, national and imperial interests take only second place. As Sir Edward Sassoon observed the other day, within the whole course of the history and the life of these cable companies, they have apparently not thought it consistent with their duty to their shareholders to establish any cable between the Mother Country and the Colonies which does not possess two grave inconveniences. The cables all touch on foreign territory and they pass through shallow waters, their vulnerability having been abundantly proved over and over again. At a time like the present the attendant dangers are self-evident. We are in this position, that any false step in the Far East may plunge us into war and Lord Lansdowne's remark on Friday in Parliament may be taken as an indication that Government fully realises the critical character of the situation. Should war break out the first business of the enemy would be to cut our telegraphic cables and isolate the Colonies from the Mother Country. "If," said Sir Edward, you wish to see our defences placed altogether, as far as it is humanly possible to do so, out of reach of hostile intervention—if you wish to add greater mobility to our cruisers and to our men-of-war, to afford increased security to our coaling stations and to our ports of arms in time of war, and to give our commerce all the advantage of modern improvements, you must gradually and as far as possible abandon the obsolete policy of landing your cable ends on strange shores—a policy which is not only unwise from a national point of view, but which may also inflict an unfair burden on a friendly State should we ever unfortunately become engaged in a European War." There is also a strictly commercial aspect of the case and this was fully considered by the speaker in his exhaustive paper. This, however, more directly concerns the companies. But we find France preparing to spend £5,000,000 as part of a scheme involving an outlay of £9,000,000; Germany straining every nerve in the same direction; Russia, America, and even Holland seriously contemplating having their own lines or cables; and New Zealand is facing a loss of £80,000 a year in order to follow the lead of the Mother Country and establish penny postage. Must we, asked Sir Edward, give the world the spectacle of being the only nation of onlookers, trusting entirely to the action of private agencies, adopting a hand-to-mouth policy, and leaving it to the accidents of commerce to provide us with the safeguards which should be established by Government? He vigorously condemned the public departments for their disregard of both the methods and principles which should govern transactions between the state and private companies and accused them of defective foresight, quoting the manifest official stupidity in connection with the cable from Singapore to Hongkong and Labuan where the Colonial office made a contract with the Eastern Extension Company, where the only stipulation was that if the state chooses to buy the lines at any period even when the cables are old and worthless, it should pay a sum of three hundred thousand pounds for them.

In his criticism of the public departments and their capacity for dealing with great questions like that of inter-colonial cables schemes, Sir Edward does not overlook India. In the matter of the "pooling account" with Australia he showed India to have paid in forty-six thousand pounds more than she had taken out, although she had the whip hand. And instead of benefitting India the action of the Government proved only of advantage to Australia. India spent money in this way, which might and ought to have been devoted to the reduction of Indian charges. Sir Edward forced home his condemnation of India's connection with the cables to the hilt. He reminded us that, though Mr. Hanbury was advised to say on May 22 of last year that the reduction of 1s. 6d. was all but signed, we are yet apparently as far off as we have been since 1886 from obtaining this or any other of the much-needed concessions. Whenever we turn to the companies we are told "there are lions in the path" and that we cannot expect any lowering of tariff except with the sanction and the consent of foreign Powers. Do you consider this a proper position for Great Britain to occupy? he asked; do you think for a moment that it is right that the Indian Government should be in the humiliating situation of going hat in hand to Germany and to Russia and to Persia, supporting one on each arm, these coy and bashful companies, to beg of these countries, as good Samaritans, to let Indian rates be reduced, and thus to abate a grievance which has assumed the dimensions of a scandal? The India Office ascribed the delay to Russia and Germany. But, as Sir Edward showed, it was only in February of last year that Russia exacted seven and a half per cent. from the Indo-European Company as an increase on their transit rate, while Germany determined not to renew her portion of the agreement unless a certain concession were granted by our Government. It was to prevent a row that Mr. Hanbury's sop was prepared. India comes very badly out of Sir Edward Sassoon's investigation. But to castigate our Government was not the primary object of the paper he read before the Association of Chambers of Commerce. It was to urge them to throw the force of their entire weight against the dilatoriness and apathy of the Government in a matter of the utmost moment to the nation and to bring home to them the necessity for comprehensive and vigorous action. In this he succeeded, and now that the ball has been set rolling it will not be allowed to rest until it reaches the goal.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

"England for the English." That is the cry to which the Society of St. George is raising the banner of the Cappadocian hero who is England's patron saint. The old national war cry was better; the modern one is a trifle absurd. "Saxon and Norman and Dane are we," and some of us Teuton and Celt, not to speak of other varieties of that extremely mixed type known as a "pure blooded Englishman." Though we have a German aristocracy buttressed by Jewish financiers, the Society of St. George patriotically clamours for alien immigration to be stopped. To be sure the Society uses the qualifying word "pauper," but how many financial and other geniuses have risen from less than the proverbial half crown? It would be better if the Society stuck to its purely sentimental celebrations of the feast day of the legendary dragon slayer who appears to have no other particular claim to the veneration of Englishmen. St. Andrew, St. Patrick and St. David, the patron saints of the "Celtic fringe," which is by the way the most stable racial element in Britain, have distinct claims upon the Scotch, Irish and Welsh for services rendered. St Andrew may have been a Jew, St. Patrick a Scotchman or a Frenchman, and St. David may have been anything else; but they were all peaceable and respectable members of society. If we leave out all the debatable points about the character of St. George, his greatest claim to honour is that he won his martyrdom by riotous conduct. The Celt is by nature a fire-eater, but it must be credited to him for virtue that he adopted as his tutelary saints men of grace and peace. The men of England had a similar opportunity, but even Augustine, with his fiery past, was not deemed the proper sort of saint to protect a roystering, deep drinking nation. They even rejected the Royal Saint Edward the Confessor, because of the legend that St. George who had then been dead about eight hundred years, appeared with a shining army to aid Duke Robert of Normandy in the siege of Antioch. Howbeit, we must have our celebration and if we relegate the particular qualities of St. George to the background we can still honour "England's Day" and sport the national emblem. It is fortunate that we have somebody else to whose memory we can offer sacrifice without any doubtful questionings on April 23rd. That is the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth and death as well as the festal day of St. George. The historical coincidence is more than interesting, though it leaves us poorer than the Scotch in occasions for burnt offerings and libations. Last year the celebration was fairly successful and this year it is expected to be more general. It is the hope of the Society that the coronation of King Edward VII. may take place on St. George's Day next year and in that case there will be more than sufficient reason for observing the day. For the present, if the claims of the hero of Cappadocia seem too remote for enthusiastic veneration, we can still remember England's bard and wear the rose for his and England's sake. If we cannot obtain roses we can yet observe the day in other wise and at least unfurl old England's banner to the breeze.

THE BURDEN OF TROOP HORSES.

THE enormous waste of horse flesh in South Africa, and the fact that on many occasions the cavalry were unable to pursue the enemy because the horses were done up, turned the attention of critics to that as well as other matters in which the campaign revealed deficiencies. Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt has rightly pointed out the absurdity of breeding troop horses under artificial conditions. He has pronounced strongly in favour of the Arab for war purposes and Lieutenant F. P. P. Rouse of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, supports him on that point. The latter, however, in an article in the journal of the United Service Institution of India, attributes the breakdown of the cavalry in South Africa to a considerable extent to the extraordinary amount of dead weight we put upon our horses. A Committee which held an inquiry at Bloemfontein estimated that in addition to the trooper the British Cavalry mount carried a dead weight of 116 lbs. With the exception of about 35 lbs., made up of one day's oats and rations, part of the ammunition and certain small items, which might be temporarily removed, the whole of the burden is indispensable. If, however, as Lieut. Rouse suggests the odd two and a half stones could be taken off the backs of the troop horses it would make a very considerable difference in regard to the ultimate condition of the animals. But how is the extra weight to be carried? Taking the strength of a regiment at 500 men the unnecessary 35 lbs. per man amounts to 18,000 lbs. for the transport of which provision has to be made. There are critics who consider that the difficulty can be easily met by the use of specially constructed light transport vehicles, but Lieut. Rouse, proposes that aged troop horses or "casters" should be used for this service. Instead of casting horses at the age of fifteen, when many of them are still capable of work, to become the victims of the ghariwalla, he suggests that the date of casting should be deferred and a transport of pack horses formed from these animals. Allowing 200lbs in addition to the weight of the pack saddle as the burden for each horse eighty animals would be required to carry the 18,000lbs. which includes the weight of their own food. For each squadron this would mean a train of twenty pack horses. The author anticipates objections to his proposal but he believes that it would be found a practical way of dealing with the difficulty. At any rate it is absolutely necessary that means should be adopted to relieve the cavalry of some of the crushing burden which the horses have to carry and which, as we have seen, has a serious effect in reducing the efficiency of the mounted arm.

ATTENTION is drawn by the New York "Medical Record" to the curious property alleged to be possessed by the castor oil plant ("Ricinus communis,") in keeping off mosquitos, to which we referred the other day. In Upper India, where this shrub is largely grown, the villagers have a theory that the planting of it round their fields keeps off injurious insects from their crops. That it does not keep off all insects is quite certain, many caterpillars, notably the one that makes Assam silk, feeding on it freely. Such traditions, however, often have more in them than the scientist is disposed at first to believe—witness the story which is vastly older in Bengal than the mosquito theory, that sleeping under a mosquito net is a protection against fever. The supposition, in this case, was that the fever germs floated about in the air and that the mosquito net stopped them. It was not dreamt that the mosquito was the means of conveyance, and that the reason the mosquito net prevented fever was because it kept mosquitos outside, but the observed fact was nevertheless there. The castor oil story is similarly worth very careful investigation. It is to the effect that the plant is distasteful to mosquitos, that these insects will not remain either about houses where the shrubs are planted, or in rooms where the cut branches, leaves and seeds have been exposed. The discovery is credited to Consul Plumacher of Maracaibo, who is said to have addressed the State Department at Washington on the subject.

THE Viceroy has given his assent to the Act to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879.

SIR GRIFFITH EVANS was one of the passengers by the mail steamer Egypt which left Bombay on Saturday for Europe.

ALL departmental offices of the Government of India Secretariat close at Calcutta this week, a portion of the establishment having already proceeded to Simla.

AT the meeting of the new Municipal Corporation to be held on the 11th instant Mr. Dinshaw Eiuljee Watcha will be proposed as the President for the ensuing year.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL has ordered that the term of office of the present commissioners of the Kumta Municipality in Kanara district be extended up to the 31st May next.

THE Minister to His Highness the Nizam intends going on a short shooting excursion about Tuesday, after the Bakri Eed Kutba. He goes to Ghanapur to his own preserves, and will be out about ten days.

MR. Ashton and Mr. Henderson have resigned their membership of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, to which they were appointed in connection with the Mine's Bill and the Assam Labour Bill, respectively.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY the Shah of Persia's gunboat, Persepolis, 800 tons, Captain Ibrahim, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bushire, which port she left on the 11th instant. She has come here to be docked for repairs.

THE non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council have, we learn, decided to recommend Professor Gokhale as their representative in the Viceregal Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, resigned.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW accompanied by Captain Baynes, A. D. C., arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Poona and proceeded to the Victoria Docks, where he embarked on board the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Dumra for Karachi. Sir Robert Low has gone on inspection in the Quetta District. His departure from Bombay was private.

THE Kadir Cup Meeting came to a conclusion on Thursday. The cup was carried off by Mr. F. T. Warre Cornish, 17th Bengal Lancers. The runners up were Captain A. E. Wardrop, R. A., and Mr. Clementson, the latter being last year's winner. The Hog-Hunter's Cup was secured by Mr. Allen on Blackbird and the Pony Hog-Hunter's Cup by Mr. England on Peggie.

IN THE course of his speech in Council on Wednesday last Lord Curzon stated that the Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State regarding the appointment of a Director-General of Archæology. It is also intended to introduce a Bill which will provide for the safe-keeping of historic monuments, and will prevent the removal of antiquarian treasures and relics from India.

THE fourth list of subscriptions to Lady Curzon's Victoria Scholarship Fund includes donations of Rs. 5,000 from the Maharaja and Maharani of Kuch Behar, Rs. 2,000 from the Maharani of Cossimbazaar and a third instalment of Rs. 3,291, from the ladies and residents of Burdwan division, and brings the total receipts up to date to Rs. 2,67,687-5-5. Intimation has been received that several large donations not included in this total have been promised from Hyderabad, Rajputana and Burma. A donation of Rs. 500, lately received through Sir Power Palmer, was subscribed by Lady Palmer. The Maharani of Ulwar, Lady Asman Jah of Hyderabad, the Dowager Maharani of Durbhanga, and Mrs. H. A. Deane have joined Lady Curzon's Committee. Ladies willing to receive donations for the Fund can obtain collection books from Colonel E. H. Fenn, Honorary Secretary Viceroy's Camp.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THE LAST MEETING.

THE racing season in Bombay ended on Saturday, when a large assembly gathered at Mahaluxmi. There were eight events down for decision, the first being the Dadur Plate, which brought out eight runners, the most fancied being Grey Leg, while Farewell had a lot of supporters, Grey Leg got a very bad start, and was never in the race, which went to Royal Prince, who started friendless. Bandicoot, who has run well since her arrival, annexed the Flying Handicap in the easiest manner, and possibly the presence of Cadet caused the bookmakers to take even money. Daisy Belle, who looked in better condition than at any time during the season, won the Final Plate over a mile in hollow style, and Shaiboob, going out for a second time, won the Little Handicap from Governor. Shaiboob started at 4 to 1 against, the odds being generous considering his marked improvement in condition and prominent running of late. The Consolation Stakes was rather open, five of the nine competitors being well supported. Muktar ran Conqueror very close, but the latter at last managed to score a win. The New Market Plate looked a gift for Beadsman, and the old horse won handsomely. Sur Jamal, who was considered a certainty for the Beginners' Handicap on March 23rd, atoned for his disappointment by beating a lot of good horses in the Medium Handicap. Bin Curtas, another improving animal, was again second, with Victory, the favourite, third. The Selling Race was considered a certainty for Sweet Vernal, and backers freely laid odds of 3 to 1 on. She gave her supporters more than a fright at the finish, Robinson's jockeyship alone getting her home by a neck from Lucky Boy, who has been running in better form recently.

"The Dadur Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden A, and C.-B. Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's Royal Prince, 7st 10lbs, Omarkhan 1
Mr Abdu Aziz Sait's Shaiboob, 8st 7lbs, ... 2
Mr D M's Buktawar, 8st 5lbs, ... C B Mahomed 2
Aga S Shah's Greyleg, 8st 12lbs, ... Soda 3
Ms Finch's Farewell, 8st 4lbs ..... Robinson 0
Mr Jackson's Lucky Boy, 8st 2lbs, ... Heeroo 0
Mr Green's Boostan, 7st 10lbs, ... Robertson 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's Jupiter, 7st 4lbs, ... Jakoo 0
Kunia 0

Betting: Evens Greyleg; 2 to 1 against Farewell, 4 to 1 Shaiboob; 6 to 1 Buktawar; 10 to 1 Royal Prince.

Greyleg got away badly and Farewell and Lucky Boy came or just ahead of Shaiboob and Royal Prince. The later was badly placed at the turn, but in the straight he challenged the leaders, Shaiboob and Buktawar, and won by half-a-length; a head dividing second and third. Time—1min. 8secs.

"The Flying Handicap." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-0 and under. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr A Sattar's Bandicoot, 9st 5lbs, ... Omarkhan 1
Mr Nazir Beg's Investment, 8st 5lbs, ... Penton 2
Mr J P.'s Cadet, 9st 4lbs, ... Robinson 3
Mr G Hunter's May, 7st 4lbs, ... Rooke 0

Betting: Evens Bandicoot; 10 to 4 against Cadet, 3 to 1 May and 4 to 1 Investment.

Won by one and-a-half lengths; three quarter length between second and third. Time—51 1-5 secs.

"The Final Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for all Arab Horses and for C.-B. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 or over. Distance—1 mile.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's Daisy Belle, 9st. 5lbs, ... Penton 1
Mr Anandji Nanji's Muswood, 8st, ... Omarkhan 2
Mr S A Wahed's Rashid, 7st, ... Kunia 3
H H Aga Khan's Helios, 8st. 11lb, ... Robinson 0
Messrs. G K and D D.'s Miskin, 7st, 10lbs, ... Heeroo 0
Mr H J M.'s Cado, 7st, 4lbs, ... Native 0
Chief of Mahisal's Transvaal, 7st, 3lbs, ... Jakoo 0
Mr. Mathradas Goculdas' La Baliff, 7st, 2lbs, ... Itul 0

Betting: Evens Daisy Belle; 3 to 1 Helios; 4 to 1 Muswood; 10 to 1 others.

Miskin made the running from Muswood, Rashid and Daisy Belle, but after going four furlongs Rashid took up the bad. Daisy Belle came on and was easily first round the corner, and ultimately won by a length one and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 51 1-5 secs.

"The Lith Handicap." Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab and C.-B. Ponies 3-3 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Abdool Aziz Saif's Shaiboob, 8st 11lb ..... Omarkhan 1
Mr. Fischer's Governor, 8st, ... Heeroo 2
Mr Anandji Nanji's Bonaparte, 8st 9lbs, ... Robinson 3
Mr A R Ame's Turkish Flag, 9st 3lbs, ... Soda 0
Messrs G K and D D's Dispute, 8st 12lbs, ... Mahomed 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Bonaparte; 3 to 1 Dispute and Turkish Flag; 4 to 1. Shaiboob and 8 to 1 Governor.

Won by two lengths; one and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 38 secs.

"Consolation Stakes." Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for A. and C.-B. Ponies 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over since 1st December, 1900. G. Rs. allowed 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's Conqueror, 10st 9lbs. ..... Robinson 1
Mr Anandji Nanji's Muktar, 9st 13lbs, ... Heeroo 2
Mr Abdool Aziz Sait's Anaiza, 9st 10lbs, ... Nama 3
Mr J H C's Orphan, 10st. ..... Omarkhan 0
Mr A R Aner's Sweet William, 9st 11lb, ... Soda 0
Captain Swiney's Muskerry, 9st. ..... Penton 0
Captain Marris' Kaiser II, 8st 13lbs, ... Beasley 0
Messrs G K & D D's Pehlwan II, 8st 11lbs. ..... C B Mahomed 0
Mr B's Nubia, 8st 5lbs. ..... Robertson 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Conqueror; 5 to 2 against Muskerry; 4 to 1 Sweet William; 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The ponies came on together to the bend where Muktar was just ahead of Conqueror, but the latter won by three-quarters length; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 24 1-5secs.

"The Newmarket Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

H. H. Aga Khan's Beadsman, 9st. 5lbs. ..... Robinson 1
Messrs. G. K. and D. D.'s Roy, 8st. 8lbs. ..... C. B. Mahomed 2
Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait's Seamist, 9st. 2lbs. ..... Omarkhan 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Truffle, 9st. 12lbs. ..... Heeroo 0

Betting; 6 to 4 on Beadsman; 2 to 1 against Seamist; 4 to 1 Roy; 6 to 1 Truffle.

Beadsman came with Roy to the bend where he took command, winning easily by one and a quarter lengths; two and a quarter lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 3secs.

"The Medium Handicap." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1900. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Syed Rashid's Sur Jamal, 7st. 7lbs. ..... Noor Mahomed 1
Mr E V Ballantyne's Bin Curtas, 7st, 5lbs, ... Kunia 2
Messrs A Nanji and

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

JAPANESE MILITARY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Tokio newspapers state that although the Japanese troops at Seoul are generally relieved in May, the reliefs will be sent there immediately.

Three officers of the Staff of the Japanese Army are going to Korea.

There is unusual activity in the Japanese arsenals.

The Japanese troops quitting China will be relieved by a force fifty per cent. stronger.

THE PROTECTION OF THE PEKING RAILWAY.

A regiment of Sikhs and some Artillery with eight pompoms now at Shanghai, proceed shortly to Tientsin to assist in guarding the Shanhaikwan-Peking Railway

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS IN THE FAR EAST.

MARCH 30.

Two Russian warships have arrived at Chemulpo.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STOCK FARMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imperial authorities are establishing stock depots on Government farms in the Transvaal and Orange Colony for restocking the country after the war

MARCH 31.

The Boers derailed a train between Johannesburg and Pretoria on the night of the 30th instant. The traffic was thereby delayed but nobody was hurt.

Kritzinger's mobility is astounding, he doubles backwards and forwards between the Orange River, which is impassable and Zuurburg dividing and reuniting his commands and always eluding the numerous columns pursuing him.

Colonel Templemore with 500 Queensland Bushmen and 250 West Australians has arrived in South Africa.

THE ROYAL TOUR,

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived at Port Said to-day.

Lord Cromer, General Talbot, Mrs. Lane and Mehemetali, representing the Khedive boarded the Ophir on arrival. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited the Strangford Hospital.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue for the year shows an increase of £10,261,894.

A MEMBER UNSEATED.

Mr. Frederick Rutherfoord Harris, has been unseated for Monmouth for bribery.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMONS.

The House of Commons has adjourned till the 22nd of April.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

The Federal elections took place throughout Australia yesterday and a Protectionist majority of representatives is assured.

FRANCE AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed by 303 against 224 votes the Bill dealing with religious congregations.

[When the Bill was introduced a quarto volume of more than 1,000 pages was issued containing a statistical return of the real property of religious communities. It purports to show that the property has been returned to the Fiscal authority as worth 486,000,000f., whereas its value is put rather at 1,071,000,000f.

The Paris "Semaine Religieuse" estimates that the suppression of the religious orders and the confiscation of their property would bring in to the State 30,000,000f. a year, but would entail an annual expense of 270,000,000f. for an allowance of a franc a day to 30,000 monks and 130,000 nuns, the support of 110,000 aged and infirm persons, 60,000 orphans, 12,000 penitent women and 68,000 lunatics, blind, and deaf and dumb.

THE "Matin" published an important interview which a member of its staff, M. Henri des Houx, had with Leo XIII. on December 2 last. It was in answer in advance to the Bill on Associations, the discussion of which was long postponed on account of the conflicts and resistance it aroused. The Pope evidently wished to make his objections known before discussion began in order to prevent its going too far and to induce a spirit of compromise. To whatever party men belong it is clear that the discussion will add an acute religious division to the political dissensions by which France is dangerously beat. It seems impossible that either side should reject the only chance of avoiding a menacing conflict between French citizens, and both sides appear resigned to sacrifices and concession. In a letter to the French Bishops his Holiness substantially repeats the same views :—

"The Pope cannot consent to allow the French Governments to twist the Concordat from its real intent and transform an instrument of peace and justice into one of war and oppression. The Concordat established and regulated in France the exercise of Catholic worship and defined, between the Church and the French State, mutual rights and duties. The religious communities form an integral part of the Apostolic Church as much as the secular clergy. They exercise a special and a different mission, but one not less sacred than that of the pastors recognized by the State. . .

"In France, as elsewhere, I ask for the congregations merely free existence under the general laws applied to all French citizens. . . .

"Why does France figure to-day by the side of the great nations in the concert of the Powers settling the Chinese question? Whence have your Ministry for Foreign Affairs and your representative in Peking the authority which gives weight to their opinion in the assembly of plenipotentiaries? What interest have you in the north of China? Are you at the head there in trade and industry? Have you many traders there to protect? No. But you are there, the noblest champions of Christian civilization, the protectors of the Catholic missions. Your foreign rivals are envious of this privileged situation. They are seeking to dispute your rights laid down in treaties that assign to you the role of defenders of native missions and Christian settlements. . . In the Levant, at Constantinople, in Syria, in the Lebanon, what will remain of the eminent position held by your Ambassador and Consuls if France intends to renounce representing there the rights of Christianity? . . . I still hope that France will spare herself such crises, and that her Government will not renounce the services which I have been able to render and can still render it. On several occasions, for instance, and quite recently, I have been asked by the head of a powerful State to allow disregard of the rights of France in the East and Far East. Although compensations were offered to the Church and the Holy See, I resolved that the right of France should remain intact, because it is an unquestionable right which France has not allowed to become obsolete. But if in your country the religious orders, without which no Catholic expansion is possible, are ruined and suppressed, what shall I answer whenever such requests are renewed to me? Will the Pope be alone in defending privileges the possessors of which prize them so little?

"The foreign situation of France is coveted by the rivals. The inheritance abandoned by her will not be a single day unclaimed. To obtain it those presiding to it will not hesitate immediately to assume the opposite policy to the French. They will not indulge any liberty to the Church and the orders dispersed, depoiled and expelled by you, nor even moral support to the Roman Pontiff. Among those who covet the succession to French influence abroad there are some who have themselves formerly tried the policy of persecution. It has been more fatal to them than to the Church, and they have soon recognised it. May their example benefit you!"

THE POSITION AT MARSEILLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 29.

There is a notable improvement in the position at Marseilles, and the resumption of work is almost general, but the precautions are maintained by the authorities.

ANOTHER V. C. FOR A DOCTOR.

Surgeon Lieut. Douglas has been gazetted to the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at Magersfontein.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LORDS.

The Lords have adjourned until the 22nd April for the Easter vacation.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The Oxford crew won the boat race to-day by half a length.

Later details state that the University Boat Race was a grand one.

The Cambridge boat led up to past Barnes, but the Oxford boat then made a superb final effort and won.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH, 31.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables as follows:—London, 30th March :—The first boat race of the century will be memorable as one of the hardest recorded. It was rowed in a south-west gale and rain. Cambridge winning the toss, naturally chose the Surrey side. For the first mile there was a ding-dong race, but approaching Hammersmith the Light Blues spurted and shot the bridge a quarter of a length ahead. This advantage was increased to three-quarters of a length at Chiswick eylet, though the river here was a miniature sea. Oxford, meanwhile, pursued steadily and doggedly, but the gap had increased to a length at Barnes Bridge. Now a magnificent struggle ensued. The bend favouring the Oxonians, they overhauled their opponents inch by inch and drew level at Mortlake and, despite a tremendous effort by the Light Blues, passed the post two-fifths of a length ahead. Both crews were much distressed. The time was 22 min. 31 secs. The winners used a new short boat.

THE PRELIMINARY PRACTICE.

With the arrival of the Cambridge crew at Putney on March 14, and the appearance of the Oxford men, the last stage of practice for the boat race began in good earnest. The final arrangement in neither boat differs very greatly from the order in which the men first took their seats in January, but in the meantime many alterations have taken place, owing chiefly to ill-health, only to find most of the men seated as they were in the first week of getting to work. The Oxford boat is better than the crew of last year, and the Cambridge men, on the other hand, are distinctly inferior to the splendid boat of a year ago, as was only to be expected.

OXFORD.

F. W. Warre, the Oxford President, got his men together at the beginning of the third week in January, and found himself in the enviable position of having seven old Blues to choose from, besides two or three well tried men quite up to University form. Of the seven Blues five had rowed last year, and two, Warre himself and Hale, had to stand out owing to ill-health. Lord Grimston, one of the best men of last year, broke his arm in the autumn and was not well enough to row, and Dutton and Kittermaster were set on one side. Culme-Seymour, last year's two, was put stroke, and behind him at first were seven new men. Huntley was also tried at stroke, Etherington-Smith and Christie-Miller were both tried at seven, and the two latter and Willis were the candidates for bow. By the beginning of February Huntley was settled at bow, Etherington-Smith at seven, and Culme-Seymour at stroke. Hale and Warre took their places at five and six, and though Hale and Younger changed places at five and three later in the month the original order was in the end adhered to. Two, three, and four were the places which gave most trouble. Kelly was first of all put at two, and at one time he appeared certain to keep his seat, but on February 12 A. de L. Long took his place. Then towards the end of the month Du Vallon, who had been rowing well at four, had to go out of the boat owing to indisposition, and shortly afterwards had to go to the seaside for a week to recruit. Long then went to four, and Kelly was brought in at two. In the first week of March, however, Du Vallon returned, but went in at two, and Long remained at four. The Oxford men went to Henley as the guests of Sir John Edwards Moss on Thursday, March 7, in charge of Mr. H. G. Gold, and remained there a week, during which time they made much progress. Warre's chief difficulty was to find a coach, as Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher is still in South Africa, and Mr. M'Lean unfortunately died at Johannesburg on February 5. Mr. G. C. Bourne took the men in hand at Oxford, and on February 18 he was relieved by Mr. C. K. Philips, who gave them over to Mr. Gold when they went to Henley. The Oxford men are lucky in still having Maclagan as their coxswain, for this will be his third appearance at Putney. The names and weights are as follows :—F. O. J. Huntley (University) (bow), 11st. 6 1-2lbs; H. du Vallon (Brasenose), 12st. 3lbs.; J. Younger (New College), 12st. 10lbs.; A. de L. Long (New College), 12st. 7 1-2lb.; H. J. Hale (Balliol), 12st. 11lbs.; F. W. Warre (Balliol), 12st. 6 1-2lbs.; T. B. Etherington-Smith (Oriel), 11st. 4 1-2lbs.; R. Culme-Seymour (New College) (stroke), 11st. 11lbs.; G. S. Maclagan (Magdalen) (cox), 8st. 6lbs.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Cambridge men were in worse case than their rivals. Of the great crew of 1900 only B. W. D. Brooke, the President, was able to row, and so seven new men and a coxswain had to be found. Maitland was at once put stroke, and of the seven men behind him all but two are now in the boat. Mr. C. J. Bristowe undertook the coaching with the President, but Mr. J. B. Close took the men in hand on February 23, and then Brooke displaced Nelson at bow, and Grylls took the place of Parker at six. After a week Parker displaced Grylls, and Taylor and Parker changed places at four and six. In the last week of January more changes took place, as for three days Taylor went five and Escombe four, Grylls again displaced Parker at six, and the latter took Western's place at two. On February 18 the Cambridge men went into training, whereas the Oxford crew adhered to [illegible]esday. But all was not yet settled by any means, [illegible]combe left the boat owing to ill-health, so Parker went to five, and Western came in at two. On February 22 Duncanson was moved to seven, and Cox shifted to three. More changes took place at the end of February, for Brooke, who had never been comfortable at bow, moved to three and Nelson took his place. For some time the second seat lay between Cox and Western, but finally the former was chosen. Wasborough, who had been coxswain since the beginning of practice, was superseded first by Dunn and afterwards by Jamieson. The natural result of all these changes was that the crew never had a chance of settling down till they went to Colonel Ricardo's, at Cookham, on Wednesday, March 6th, where Mr. Close handed them over to Mr. S. D. Mattlebury. The livelier water did the crew a great deal of good, and yesterday morning they made their first appearance on the Putney water, and produced a good impression, the advantages of Mr. Close's early instruction being now apparent. It is worth nothing that the Cambridge men have been practising Sandow's exercises while in training. The names and weights of the crew are as follows :—R. H. Nelson (Third Trinity) (bow), 11st. 4lbs.; B. C. Cox (Trinity Hall), 12st 11lbs.; B. W. D. Brook (First Trinity), 11st. 13lbs.; C. W. H. Taylor (Third Trinity), 12st. 7lbs.; G. Parker (First Trinity), 12st. 8lbs.; H. B. Grylls (First Trinity), 12st. 6 1-2lbs.; E. F. Duncanson (Emmanuel), 12st. 9 1-2lbs.; G. M. Maitland (First Trinity) (stroke), 12st. 3lbs.; E. A. O. A. Jamieson (First Trinity) (cox), 8st. 8lbs.

THE SERVICES.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Colonel R. A. Wahab has been granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days in combination with nine months and ten days, with six months furlough out of India.

Captain H. H. Turner has been granted two months and twenty-five days' privilege leave, in combination with nine months and ten days' furlough.

The services of Captain R. L. Morris, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, which were placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department,

Captain C. Archer is posted as Political Agent for Dir, Swat, and Chitral.

Captain F. W. P. Macdonald is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali and Political Agent at Sinjawi and Railway Chotiali District.

Major S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, on return from furlough is posted as Political Agent in Zhob.

Captain A. H. McMahon is appointed to officiate as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, "vice" Mr. E. G. Colin.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Captain K. D. Erskine is posted as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

Lieutenant Biggwither is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Lieutenant R. E. A. Hamilton is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Mr. R. A. Mant, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India has been confirmed in that appointment.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of the Hon. Mr. E. J. Hawke as Acting Consular Agent for France at Karachi during the absence of Mr. H. Curjel.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet is appointed to officiate as General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, vice Mr. A. B. Barnard, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. G. R. Irwin.

Mr J. L. P. Hogan, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr. T. W. Bartlett is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for four months

Mr. W. F. Barrow is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, and will continue to so officiate in addition to his duties as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, pending relief by Mr. M. H. W. Conduitt.

Mr. J. Adams, on reversion to Government service, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty six days, combined with furlough for three months and twenty-eight days.

Mr. W. P. Henderson, Assistant Superintendent Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Brigadier-General W. H. Riddell, Commanding the Bombay District, proceeded to Deolali and Khandalla on inspection duty on the 27th March.

Captain F. S. Widdicombe, 17th Bombay Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Dadha for the purpose of holding the Annual Board to examine and verify the ammunition of the detachment of the regiment there.

Captain and Riding-Master Brogan, R. A., will, on transfer to the Home Establishment, proceed to England in the Dilwara, sailing from Bombay on the 13th April.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Currié, 1st Staffordshire Regiment, will officiate in command of the Jubbulpore District during the absence of General Jeffreys on leave. Colonel Hepburne, R. A., will act for Major-General Creagh at Peshawar.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been paying a visit to Mardan this week during a short tour from Rawalpindi.

Major-General Maitland, on vacating the post of Secretary to the Government in the Military Department at the end of April, will proceed home on three months' leave.

THE Merwara Battalion has been warned to hold itself in readiness as a reserve battalion for Jubaland in the event of more troops having to be sent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 30th ult.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Japan, sailed from Singapore for Trieste, via Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 29th ult.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer "R. Rubattino" left Aden for Bombay yesterday morning and she is expected to arrive in harbour on Thursday evening, 4th April.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1/2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	27 5-16

The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE RETIRING PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday afternoon a large number of advocates and pleaders assembled to bid good bye to Mr. W. Webb, who presided in that Court for the last time before his retirement. All the Superintendents of Police and about thirty European Police Officers were also present in Court to bid Mr. Webb a hearty farewell.

Mr. Velinker, on behalf of the advocates present, said he regretted that the duty to bid farewell did not fall into abler hands, for it was his weakness that when the intensity of his feelings was greatest the more difficult he found it to give expression to his thoughts. However, he trusted, the Court would take wishes for the deed, if he failed to express all that was necessary on such an occasion. As it would be the last time when it would be his privilege and that of his friends to address him from the bar, he might be allowed to mention the courtesy and affability which the bar received from the bench. One characteristic of Mr. Webb was the singular manner in which he accommodated the bar and enabled them to attend to their engagements without difficulty. Despatch of work, which was another characteristic, also enabled them to get through their engagements. He wished his worship a happy voyage home, and he trusted that he would be spared for many years to enjoy his well-earned rest and pension.

Mr. Webb in reply said he felt that the bar had complimented him more than he deserved. In the discharge of his duties he received valuable assistance from bar and it was a pleasure to him to have had to work with them. He did not feel quite sure whether he deserved many of the good things that had been said of him, but he was certain of one thing, and it was that he had spared no pains in conscientiously discharging his duties. He wished all the members of the bar a prosperous career.

"THE Pioneer" writes :—We can think of one person only who nowadays is likely to take Mr. William Digby seriously, and that person is likely to take him at Mr. Digby's own estimate. But we confess to amazement at the latest effort of this ponderous and erratic publicist in the form of an open letter to Sir Antony MacDonnell. Indian publicists are apt to be a generation behind the times, and they are now awakening, it would seem, to the advantages of the "open letter" style of ventilation. Its peculiar appropriateness lies in the facilities it affords to egotism, advertisement, and we may add impertinence. A more delirious production than this letter we have never read, and at the end of it we are left in blank ignorance as to whether the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces has won Mr. Digby's approval or not.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Since the publication of the sixth list of subscribers showing a little over 25 lakhs, on the basis of a maximum subscription of one lakh, the Executive Committee of the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" have received further advice of substantial progress being made in collecting money for the "All India Memorial."

The Sangita Samaj of Calcutta have forwarded a preliminary list of subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 9,155, and the Secretary to the Samaj states, this would doubtless have been considerably larger had not the unfortunate outbreak of Plague hindered the work of canvassing in many of the wards of the city. We understand the Sangita Samaj intend to resume operations on a larger scale when circumstances become more favourable.

An interesting collection of Rs. 1,223 has been made by Mr. T. W. Clark, Chairman of Bhatpara Municipality, of which over Rs. 760 was given by the natives employed in Kankinarrah Jute Mill and Rs. 250 by those in the Anglo-Indian Jute Mill. The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have sent a preliminary list of Rs. 675 subscribed by some of their members resident in Hatkolah. The district branch of the Fund at Suri, to which reference has already been made, have succeeded in raising Rs. 3,471 so far.

Some other subscriptions are, one lakh from the Maharajah of Rewa, Rs. 10,000 from the Maharajah of Partabgarh, Rs. 10,000 from Messrs. Thos. Duff and Co. Ld, Rs. 500 from the Christian Brothers and Pupils of certain schools collected by Revd. Brother Fabian and Rs. 500 from the Hon'ble Mr. Eardley Norton, Madras.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow us to appeal for assistance in carrying out the following project which was organised towards the close of last year?

The sympathy evinced by our lamented and revered Queen Victoria in all the personal sorrows of her people arising from the South African War had awakened a warm and grateful response in the hearts of the public, and it was then resolved to give expression to this all-pervading sentiment, and in some measure respectfully to reciprocate the sympathy which had been shown, by establishing a permanent Memorial of the Grandson of the Queen, Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, who died in the service of his country in South Africa.

Although the circumstances under which this tribute would have been paid are so sadly altered, the love and gratitude of the Nation are only intensified, and the fact that our beloved Sovereign took the greatest interest in the proposed Memorial, and that it was one of her last wishes that it should be a success, not only makes it impossible to withdraw the plan of a collection, which might otherwise seem inopportune at the present time, but adds a pathos to the appeal which cannot fail to ensure its favourable reception throughout the country.

It is proposed that the Memorial shall take the form of a fund for founding and endowing beds in the Princess Christian Cottage Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. This would be in harmony with the spirit and aims of the young Prince, who always had the interest of soldiers at heart.

Donations and offers of assistance in collecting may be sent to the Hon. Organising Secretaries, Office of the Prince Christian Victor Memorial, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S. W., or to the Memorial Fund at Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, 16, St. James' Street, S. W. Donations and Collections will be acknowledged in the Press.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) ROBERTS, F. M.
President of the General Committee.
(Sd.) REDVERS BULLER, General,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Office of the Prince Christian Victor Memorial Horse Guards, Whitehall, S. W.
March 14th, 1901.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

The retirement of Mr. Townley Macartney Filgate on pension from to-day severs the ties of the oldest member of the Service with the departments of Registration and Police Inspection, which were maintained uninterruptedly for a period of thirty-four years with zeal and ability, and to the advantage of the State. Mr. Filgate has just reached the sixtieth year of his age, and retires in the fulness of time with much credit as a vigilant administrator of the important departments over which he presided and with the esteem and affection of all who knew him intimately.

Mr. Filgate joined the Service in March 1857 as Uncovenanted Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and was in August 1860 appointed Registrar General of Assurances, being the following year nominated Inspector General of Registration also. In July and November 1874, he was appointed respectively to the posts of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, and of Supervisor of the Stamp Revenue Administration beyond the limits of the town and island of Bombay. From November to December 1876, he was engaged on special duty in selecting prisoners for release from the jails of the Bombay Presidency on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empress of India on the 1st January 1877. From December 1879 to January 1880 he was deputed on special duty as a member of the Committee on the Registration Law assembled in Calcutta. There was a long break in the period of his service from March 1880 to September 1883, when he had to stay at home on medical certificate and on extraordinary leave without pay for the benefit of his health. Returning to this country in the last-mentioned month, Mr. Filgate reverted to his duties as Inspector General of Registration and Stamps. Three years later we find him officiating as Inspector General of Prisons, in addition, to his other duties. In April 1887 he was confirmed in the latter appointment. Thus in September 1888 we see him performing the multifarious duties of Inspector General of Registration, Stamps, and Prisons, as well as Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages—duties which he has vigilantly discharged up to the date of his retirement. From January to February 1892, Mr. Filgate was again deputed to Calcutta on special duty to attend the Jail Conference as a delegate of the Bombay Government. How well he discharged his many-sided duties is acknowledged by the Bombay Government in a special resolution issued last week. It is recognised that by his visitorial activity no less than by his assiduous attention to the minutest details of the administration Mr. Filgate maintained the departments in a high state of efficiency; and his tenure of office had been marked by a satisfactory development of the Government revenues. Under his guidance, the Village Registration system was introduced successfully, and had worked smoothly in the districts subject to the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act. Mr. Filgate has been a conspicuous figure in the social life of Bombay, and his genial presence will be missed by a host of friends in this presidency.

THE VICEROY'S SHIKAR TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and party started out shooting on Friday about 9 a. m., and soon after the start recent marks of a tiger were observed. Colonel Hurck Jung with his excellent band of shikaris tracked the tiger into a large strip of jungle, but up to 1 p. m. failed to find, though in the jungle quantities of other game were seen, including panthers, swamp deer, etc., and pig *galore*. Soon after lunch a large tiger got up near His Excellency the Viceroy, who hit him with both barrels. The tiger then took up his abode in some thick jungle, and after forming a ring round the tiger, which is the Nepaulese custom, the Viceroy entered the ring, and the tiger charging was promptly despatched. After this a long line was formed towards the camp, which was about eight miles off. Several deer, hares, partridges, etc., were bagged.

MISSING HEIRS AND KINDRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several important advertisements have recently been issued by officials, solicitors, or executors inquiring for missing heirs, legatees and others. To those of your readers who have not seen the notices the subjoined index may be of value.

The following persons, whose present addresses are unknown, are wanted for their benefit :—Ann Elizabeth Bland, nee Renshaw (Longsight, Manchester), Harriet E. Brian, Caroline Buckland (children of) James Butcher, of New Zealand (children of) Charles Cash, Elizabeth Clifford (wife of Henry), Percival J. Cobb, Mary Ann Collins (daughter of James), Minnie M. Compton, Sarah Davies (or Viner), James Eaton (London, 1836), Harriet Emmins (Stratford), Robert Alfred Evans (Liverpool), James R. T. Fidder, Jane Gee (London). William Gilford (Staffs), Edmund B. Gotto, William Guest (or Bird), Alfred A. Hartley, (children of), Philip Hawkes, Laiah Higgins, (children of) William Hannah, and Mary Homer, Archbald W. and T. W. Hurley, Thomas William Hyde, Mark Johnson, John Ivor Jones, Robert A. Kelly (Liverpool), Charles Knight of Stratford, (wife of) John Honor Knight, Adolphus C. Lawrence, (brothers and sisters of) Arthur J. and William C. Lyddon, John R. Lysnar (India), William Marshall (Shirley, Southampton), William Marson (emigrated 1860), Peter Barclay Martin, (widow of) John, Sarah, and Betsy Moore (children of) Annie Morrell, Robert Oughton (Coventry), George Cane Page, Charles John Parker (London), William Parker (left for Canada, 1883), Betsy Potter, (children of) Emma M. Priday, (cousins of) Gilbert R. V. Randall, William Rands (emigrated), Smalley family, Samuel and William Smith (sons of James Smith), Hannah Skelton nee Stead, (brothers and sisters of) Henry and Elward Slade (children of) John Stretten, William Thorn (Croydon) John Toms, Charlotte S. Townsend, James R. Urwin, Alice M. Hard, George Waite (Alton, Hants), and Harry Wilkinson (Bermondsey).

In addition, the next-of-kin, heirs, or representatives are sought of :—William J. H. Adams (London) Charles Bell (St. Pancras), John Body, Junior, Rev. Richard Cooper (Lincoln), Mrs. De Wolski (Kew), Emily Ann Dean (Nee Colborn), Eliza Dickins (Northampton), Mary Elizabeth Downs (Co., Bath), William Erickson P. G. Finlay (died abroad), E. Flint (died abroad), George W., Henry C. and Henry Freeman, James Gilbert (Ilfracombe), Lucy Gilham, Walter H. Goddard (London), Cornthwaite Hector (married Elizabeth Budd, 1826), C. Hein (died abroad) Emma Hutchinson (Philadelphia), J. Jackson (died abroad), David Jenkins (Royal Marines), Mary Baron Jones (died 1892), Elizabeth Kilty (New Brighton), Margaret Knox (Belfast), Catherine Linden (Surrey), James Loveridge (Lyme Regis), Charlotte Matthews (London), Ann Reaney (nee Evans), James Regan (Clapham), Elizabeth Robins (Odessa), Anna Lloyd Roe, Frederick H. Schultze, Elizabeth Thwaites (Islington), Frederick B. Windsor, and H. Wissemann (died abroad)—Your, &c.,

SIDNEY H. PRESTON.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Friday, Mr. K. R. Cama, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. The Honorary Secretary, Rev. R. Scott, read the minutes of the last meeting which were confirmed. Mr. P. A. Wadia then read a paper on the "Time and Place of the Composition of the Gathas."

A vote of thanks to Mr. Wadia, for the interesting paper he had read, was proposed by Mr. J. J. Modi and seconded by Mr. James MacDonald and carried. The chairman, in concluding the discussion, expressed a hope that Mr. Wadia would continue the study of the Parsee Religion which he had commenced and favour the Society from time to time with papers embodying the results of his researches.

The following is an abstract of the paper :—The fragmentary mass of writings known as the Zend Avesta and forming the sacred books of the Parsis may be roughly divided into the Gathas and the Avesta. The external form, the idiom and metrical composition of the Gathas show them to be distinct from the Avesta and are the older of the two: their subject matter also differing from that of the Avesta. In the Avesta the spirits presiding over the different phenomena of nature are found with legends and fables belonging to a later time. In the Gathas everything is sober and historical. Zoroaster is simply a human being endowed with a superior intelligence. They reveal the religion in a purer, more abstract and less developed form and must have preceded the rest of the writings. The object of the present paper is to ascertain the place where and the probable time when they were composed.

Mr. Darmesteter is of opinion that the Gathas, as they now exist, are only a re-edition of ancient texts lost during the Alexandrine period, that they were composed during the early part of the Christian era and that they bear traces of influences and opinions of a recent date. He grants that they might have reproduced the songs written and sung during early times, but urges there are no data from which it can with certainty be said that they are actually the same.

The writer of the paper differs from this view and after giving in detail his reasons, says the Gathas cannot have been composed so late as Darmesteter supposes, embodying as they do the doctrine of the Aursharpend. He then describes the political condition depicted by the Gathas and proceeds to examine the period and place in history corresponding to it.

The recent historical researches as regards the theories of the original home of the Aryan races and their subsequent migrations are then given and a reference made to Herodotus's narrative of the rise of the Median power. According to Herodotus a certain Phraortes, son and successor of Deiokes, ascended the throne of Media about 655 B. C. The existence of this Phraortes was at first called in question but later authorities seem to maintain that Phraortes really existed. This be correct it can be affirmed that at any rate the main outlines of the Zoroastrian religion were already fixed about the middle of the 7th Century B.C. The names of the tribes mentioned by Herodotus as being subdued and formed into a kingdom by Deiokes have strong affinity to Zend and Iranian names.

Again the political condition of the country as revealed by the Gathas with the surroundings they depict is that of a country in which people had not yet settled down to an agricultural life, in which the highest authority was the head of a province (Dahyu) and where a constant conflict seems to have been going on between the Governors of one province and another. The Gathas must therefore have been composed earlier than the time of Phraortes before even the rise of the Median power, at a date earlier than 700 B. C. This view receives additional support if Jurti's identification of the word Deiokes with the Zend Dahyupaite, the master of a province, is accepted; Deiokes being an abbreviation from Dahyapaite with the suffix "ka." This same train of reasoning also leads to the conjecture that the Zoroastrian religion first took its rise among one of the Median tribes of which there were many in the times preceding the rise of the Medic empire. The identification of Vistaspes of the Avesta with the Hystaspes, father of Darius whom history mentions, is therefore out of the question since Hystaspes, father of Darius, lived long after Phraortes of Media. Philology points to the same conclusion, that Media was the birth place of Zoroastrianism. Zend the language in which the sacred writings were composed, was a dialect akin to, yet different from that of the Achemenide inscriptions. Hence the Avesta must have been written not in Persia, but in lands in the vicinity, probably in Media.

The writer then examines the propositions on which Darmasteter bases his hypothesis that Zend was the language originally spoken in Bactria and states as his opinion that the Zroastrian religion first arose among one of the Medic tribes and that its date cannot have been later than the 7th Century, B. C. But he adds that the condition of the Medic tribes in the beginning of the 9th century B. C. as historically ascertained corresponds very closely to the state of affairs the Gathas disclose. It can therefore be safely supposed that Media was the place of the composition of the Gathas and the 9th Century B. C. the time when they were composed. Certain allusions in the later Avesta support this supposition and further confirmation may also be found in the coincidence between the animals mentioned in the Avesta or rather in the Gathas and those found in the Medic lands.

UNDER the blighting influence of a series of untoward seasons lasting six or seven years, the normal wheat area in the Central Provinces, which was formerly 4,000,000 acres, has now fallen to about half that figure. This season 2,040,000 acres have been sown with wheat, which is actually 26 per cent. in advance of the area cropped last year. In the north of the province an outturn ranging as high as 150 per cent. was expected a month ago, but rust has since appeared, and the extent of the damage is uncertain. However, taking the province as a whole a 100 per cent. crop is still anticipated.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 15.

ARMY REFORM.

WHEN the last mail left London, Mr. Brodrick was explaining, to a crowded and attentive House of Commons, the main features of his scheme or perhaps I should say his and Lord Roberts's scheme, for the improvement of our military forces. There was as usual a general chorus of approval and laudation. I remember a good many speeches of this kind by successive War Secretaries and scarcely without an exception each performance was received with extravagant praise and no less extravagant hopes. That is one of the curses of our Army system. Every new Secretary of State for War thinks it necessary to distinguish himself by remodelling everything with the result that we have seen during the past 18 months in South Africa. There are some things—perhaps many—that you do better in India. You do not remodel the Indian army every time you get a new Viceroy. Who can deny that there is danger in the fact that Mr. Brodrick's scheme, beautiful as it may look on paper, has as Sir William Harcourt declared last night been concocted in a hurry. That is not what the country requires. The nation some day will wake up to the reality of things and not consent to be put off with such makeshifts as it has been accustomed to for so long. When this time comes it will insist that our whole military system, and for the matter of that, our naval system as well should be thoroughly enquired into by the best talent available, and that no scheme of reorganisation shall be adopted that is not calculated to last without the eternal tinkering which now prevails. The "Times" published the following excellent precis of Mr. Brodrick's proposal so far as Army reorganization is concerned :—The war has shown :—1. We require better organization and must be able to send at least three army corps abroad, besides leaving a properly organized force for home defence. 2. We require more artillery and mounted troops. 3. Reformed medical and transport service. Better trained officers. Less barrack-square drill. More musketry, scouting, and individuality. Apart from war we have to maintain 115,000 men in India and the Colonies, and are dependent on voluntary recruiting. The Government have decided to develop the existing system rather than (1) establish a separate Indian army; or (2) adopt compulsion for home defence. The latter can hardly be taken up after a year which has given us in various forms 140,000 voluntary recruits. But, with or without compulsion, an efficient defence must be got. Our future system will be :—Division of Great Britain and Ireland into six army corps districts.—Aldershot, Salisbury Plain, Ireland, Colchester, York, Scotland. Each to contain troops of all arms necessary for corps. First three army corps entirely Regulars. Last three army corps to include 60 battalions Militia and Volunteers, and 21 Militia and Volunteer field artillery batteries. Barracks adjusted in each army corps district. Stores complete in each district. Transport provided. Officers to be appointed to command in peace only if certified fit to hold those commands in war. Large delegation of authority to army corps commanders. "Decentralize administration, centralize responsibility." Volunteers and Militia in army corps to be specially trained. To produce these corps :—

I. Regulars.—No great increase, but to be freed from garrison duties abroad. 1. By establishment of eight garrison battalions of older soldiers. 2. Employment of five Indian battalions in certain stations. 3. It is hoped to transfer all smaller coaling stations to Navy, so as to avoid dual control. Gain five battalions. Above will free 13 battalions, or 18 battalions if Navy take coaling stations.

II. Militia to be raised from 100,000 strength to 150,000 and improved. 1. Give all men the 3d. a day ration money given to army. 2. Give each man after two trainings (so as to keep him), instead of 30s. bounty, a total of £4 10s. at different periods (3d. a day). 3. Allow all men after Army Colour and Reserve service, or after ten years' Militia service, to get 4d. a day (£6 a year) for joining Militia Reserve for home defence. These men when necessary to be trained in musketry. Gain will be 50,000 men without raising a single additional recruit.

III. Yeomanry to be armed with rifles, extra pay, horse allowance, to be raised to 35,000 as Imperial Yeomanry, and furnish mounted troops for home defence. Colonial Yeomanry if possible to be affiliated for Imperial service.

IV. Volunteers.—25 battalions and 15 batteries field artillery, 40 batteries heavy field artillery, to be specially trained for army corps and position round London. Increased drill and rifle shooting.

Mr. Brodrick may be, and no doubt is, a clever fellow but surely he showed remarkable naivete when he solemnly assured the House of Commons that officers will be appointed to command in peace only if certified to hold those commands

ing from a long experience, he says the simple fact is that people hoarded their grain, formerly because they could not find a market owing to the absence of proper means of transport. In the altered condition of things they prefer to dispose of their produce rather than face the damage and loss inseparable from hoarding. Some of the obvious obstacles to the establishment of granaries were referred to by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree who does not seem to have been convinced by the light and airy suggestion of Mr. Joseph Walton, who, on the strength of two hurried visits to India, declares it to be the duty of the Viceregal Government, aided by the Imperial Government, to purchase grain from the cultivators and store it in various districts with the view of providing for the possible occurrence of famine. Sir William Bisset who, as a railway man, is much concerned at what he considers the backslidings of the late Consulting Engineer for Railways seems, however, to favour the storage of village food supplies and what he calls the encouragement of local responsibility. In this connection it may be observed that Mr. Romesh Dutt entered a strong 'caveat' against the common charge laid at the door of the Indian cultivator of improvidence. So far from their impoverishment being due to thriftlessness, he contends that there is no race of cultivators in the whole world "so provident, so content with little and who try to save as much as they can out of their little earnings." Mr. Romesh Dutt also disputes an incidental remark of Mr. Bell that land assessment has nothing to do with the ryots' poverty and of course looks to retrenchment of expenditure as the only way of salvation for India.

VIEWS OF SIR C. LYALL AND OTHER EX ADMINISTRATORS.

Amongst a number of valuable communications sent to the Society since the meeting by gentlemen who were either unable to hear Mr. Bell's paper or prevented by want of time from speaking, is a useful contribution from Sir Charles Lyall who somewhat develops an argument of Sir Stuart Bayley as to the difficulty of limiting such a duty as Mr. Bell recommends merely to food grains. Like Sir S. Bayley, Sir Charles Lyall holds that the import must be extended to those other agricultural staples,—cotton, jute, oil-seeds—which would be substituted for food grains when the cultivation of the latter became unprofitable. We are invited to imagine the possibility of an export duty on manufactured cotton-twist and yarn, piece-goods, gunnies and oils. But the legitimate consequence of Mr. Bell's theories is, in the opinion of Sir Charles Lyall, actually to require that the whole export trade in agricultural products and manufactures produced locally from those products should be taxed to secure the end desired. "It need hardly be said" Sir Charles Lyall goes on to say, "that no Indian financier is likely ever to adopt such a proposal or would be listened to for a moment if he did." One point apparently overlooked by Mr. Bell is touched upon by Sir Charles Stevens—I refer to the position of other means of conveyance employed in carrying food grains to the exporting harbours. The great rice-exporting parts of Bengal—the eastern districts and the Sunderbunds—are as Sir Charles Stevens reminds us only to a small extent affected by railways. It follows therefore that if the drain, or perhaps I should say alleged drain that Mr. Bell seeks to stop is to be avoided, it must be done by taking general measures at the port. Many will ask with Sir Charles Stevens "How is it to be done?" Sir Charles Elliott recalls the sound views expressed by Lord Northbrook's Government in 1874, when there was a cry to prohibit the export of rice from Bengal and seems surprised to find an "old fallacy" like this rearing its head again at the commencement of the Twentieth Century. With his accustomed lucidity, Sir Charles Elliott insists that the trouble that has to be dealt with is not a scarcity of cash which is not to be remedied by forbidding or embarrassing trade, but by encouraging it by exporting year by year the surplus produce of the country, by stimulating the growth of such surplus produce, by facilitating its transport to market; and in return by distributing over the country the "fertilising show of money, which will raise the level of poverty and provide the people with funds to purchase food when it is dear. To Mr. J. A. Baines who also writes with knowledge, the calculations upon which the volume of food supply are based, have always seemed to be largely conjectural and to leave out of account several most important factors. Then he questions the drain of food stuffs to foreign countries and is unable to accept the notion that the area available for growing food stuffs has been so greatly curtailed by the increasing growth of other products required for export. I have only been able to outline the discussion which will be read in detail by those who wish to arrive at just conclusions regarding the agrarian problem.

SIR W. LEE-WARNER ON INDIAN IRRIGATION.

Sir William Lee-Warner delivered an able lecture on Indian administration, with special reference to Irrigation, at the London School of Economical and Political Science, yesterday evening. He compared the study of a department in relation to the whole machinery of Government to the study of biography in relation to history. The irrigation department entered into the life of almost every other department, and its activities were not suspended by famine or war. It exposed to view the manifold duties of the Indian Government, which was manufacturer, capitalist, employer of labour, and chief engineer, as well as law giver and administrator. A comparison between the irrigation works of Firez-ud-Din Tukhlak and the modern systems of canals and other irrigation work showed the interval between the past and the present. Instances were given of engineering triumphs to illustrate the deep interest of the subject from the engineer's point of view. Passing on to finance the lecturer pointed out the extent to which irrigation entered into the expenditure, and into the debt and assets of the empire. Dealing with major works, both protective and productive, and with minor works, he gave numerous statistics to show that irrigation paid well, but any reckless investment in it would mean bankruptcy. Instances of unexpected failures, and of the break down of Irrigation Companies were given, in order that his hearers might judge how far the cry for "irrigation at all costs" as a defence against famine was a wise one. Sir William examined in detail the many indirect advantages of irrigation which did not appear in the bare accounts of the department, but pointed out that canals attracted the border tribes and inevitably increased the number of mouths that had to be fed. Moreover it rendered the people more dependent upon a strong and skilled Government, which could alone protect the millions who depended on canals from the fate of Sistan, Bijapur, and other countries and cities, which perished because their water-supply failed. Possibly also the watering of the great deserts of Sind and the Punjab, which acted on the blast furnaces that drew in the south-west monsoon from the vasty deep, was affecting the climate of the Deccan, and interfering with nature's action. At any rate the effect of irrigation upon sanitation and public health, especially in the neighbourhood of cantonments needed careful watching. Irrigation was also to some extent a means of communication, and opened markets. As a political force operating on foreign affairs, its influence was great. The Swat Canal led in 1876 to a frontier expedition against the Utmankhels. More frequently however canals led to peace on the borders by reclaiming the tribesmen from lives of violence to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. After the Sikh wars in 1850, the Bari Doab Canal was started to give work and cultivation to the Khalsa soldiery. In Sind, Jacob and Merewether pushed forward the Desert Canal with the same object. As a spiritual force, irrigation turned the world upside down, disturbing religious land marks, burying sacred spots under water, interfering with stated festivals, and performing miracles by human agency. The Periyar project was contrasted with the legend of the retreat of the Sons from the Nerbada. The Hindu rivers sanctified by legend and poetry entered deeply into the lives of the people, and the power which diverted and controlled them impressed the popular mind. Fortunately the blessings which resulted from the works when completed were fully appreciated. From whichever side the subject was looked at, the importance of irrigation to the finances, to the food-supply and health of the people, to the climate, to the improvement of relations with the frontier tribes, to the awakening of the popular mind, and even to the increase of communication was evident.

FORTY YEARS OF INDIAN TRADE.

Yesterday the Indian Section of the Society of Arts listened to an extremely lucid paper by Mr. Henry John Tozer on "The Growth and Trend of Indian Trade: A Forty Years' Survey." Mr. Tozer is a member of the India Office staff, and though he has no personal acquaintance with our Eastern Empire, he is an apt pupil of Mr. J.E. O'Conor whose "masterly reports" must necessarily have afforded much assistance to the lecturer in his laborious investigations. Those who have never undertaken to write a paper covering such a wide field as that embraced in Mr. Tozer's subject, can have little idea of the labour involved. Some years ago a very elaborate paper of a statistical character was read before one of the learned societies of London. In the course of the discussion which the paper aroused, a speaker remarked that its author must have taken a great deal of trouble in the matter. The author subsequently said:—"I will not deny that I have taken a great deal of trouble to make my paper as complete as possible. Indeed I may say that it has occupied practically the whole of my leisure during the past two years!" Mr. Tozer's task was not so heavy as that, but clearly it was no light one. He may perhaps not be so emphatic as some might wish in the deductions he draws, but everyone who heard or who reads his paper must admit that Mr. Tozer shows marked ability in his handling of statistics. I can only briefly allude here to one or two points in this exhaustive survey of Indian trade during four decades. With reference to the vexed question of foreign competition, those who employed the percentage fallacy in dealing with trade could, Mr. Tozer remarked, make out a serious case as to the relative loss of English trade and the gain of other countries. But while direct trade with foreign countries had advanced rapidly, their absolute trade was still comparatively small. Certain Continental articles of hardware are doubtless advancing on account of their great cheapness, which commend them particularly to the poorer natives. In papers presented to Parliament in 1897 it was stated by the Government of India that the preference for foreign goods arose from their being cheaper, superior in quality and finish, more suitable in style and pattern, and generally better adapted to Indian requirements, tastes, or prejudices, as well as better made up or packed. Some foreign goods were taken also because they were produced more largely on the Continent than in England. "Apropos" Mr. Tozer reminded us that recently an enterprising Chamber of Commerce sent a commercial mission through the comparatively barren and sparsely peopled province of Yunnan in China to seek new outlets for trade. "Has any Chamber of Commerce" he asks "yet considered the far more useful idea of systematically investigating the precise needs and tastes of the multitudes of India?" Very interesting are Mr. Tozer's remarks on the growth of industrialism in India and its influence on trade. The industrial revolution, though opposed by the strong forces of tradition and primitive custom, would inevitably substitute in India, as it had done in Europe, steam or electrical machinery for manual labour. The machine-age, in fact, had long ago begun in the great towns, and we saw from the unexpansive imports of cotton goods, and from the increasing exports of cotton and jute manufactures. Perhaps another generation might witness a caste of factory workers who could spin fine yarns and weave fine cloths and not restrict themselves to coarse yarns and piece goods or to the simpler kinds of jute goods such as India produced now. Already India had almost expelled English yarns from China, while her coarse piece-goods were competing in Asiatic and African countries. This was due partly to her geographical position as well as to her powers of economical production, but these advantages still more favoured the development of fine cotton manufactures for the supply of her own people, and England might soon find that India was her severest competitor in Indian markets. Sir Richard Temple speaking in the discussion said he gathered from the figures which Mr. Tozer had given that the Bombay cotton manufacturers were gradually supplanting the Manchester merchants in the Indian market. It was a matter for serious consideration by the people of Lancashire. The same process was going on in Japan which some day would be nearly as serious a competitor as India. Before long there would be a rivalry between Japan and India for the Indian trade, and poor England would be put out of it altogether. Such lectures as that which Mr. Tozer had given were not so necessary in London, where they would open the eyes of the working men. In his reply Mr. Tozer observed that, so far as he could see, the decline in the exports of English cotton goods to India was likely to go on, more especially in regard to certain classes of goods, such as grey pieces. India was now undergoing the experience through which England and other European countries had to pass in the early part of the last century—the industrial revolution,—and it might be that fifty years hence she would not require any cotton goods from England.

"THE INDIAN BORDERLAND."

This is the attractive title of an attractive work that has been published this week. Its author is Sir Thomas Holdich, whose fame as a frontier surveyor is known to all men. In the preface he says: A great change has, during the last twenty-five years, been effected in the measure of our information about the regions of farther India on the north-west. Twenty-five years ago all that we knew of frontier geography was narrowed to a few lines running westward from India and terminating in the cities of the Afghan and Baluch highlands. The hills which faced us on our border, on to which we could step from the plains, were still shrouded in mystery, and our knowledge of the people was as shadowy as that of their land. It is with the object of illustrating some of the many steps in the process of this change, and with the hope of rescuing from oblivion a few minor frontier episodes, that he has written this book. He has, he further tells us, been careful (so far as is consistent with maintaining continuity of historical narrative) to write only of those things which his eyes have seen, or with which he has been personally concerned. On Monday Sir T. Holdich lectured before the Royal Geographical Society on "The Geography of the North-West Frontier" and those who read the report of his lecture will, I am sure, want to read his book. In the former he strongly recommended that we should study the past and keep our special reserve of strength for the Kabul valley and the gates of the Punjab. What we had learned anew (as much from the experiences of Tirah as from those of South Africa) was the deadly facility of defence which mobility in a rugged country ensured. It was a good and a useful lesson which might comfort the hearts of those who thought it would be an easy matter to repeat history and to overrun India once more from the highlands of Asia.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I am asked to mention that replicas of Mr. Rost's bust of Queen Victoria which the Secretary of State for India has allowed to be placed on exhibition in the centre court yard of the India Office for ten days can be obtained on application to the sculptor who is a son of the late learned librarian of that establishment. Many persons in India will no doubt be pleased to procure so interesting a memento of the great Queen-Empress. Mr. Rost's address is 42, Upper Bedford Place, Russel Square, London.

After following the post of Political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for the long period of 27 years, Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald retires next month and is succeeded by Major W. H. Curzon Wyllie, C. I. E. Against Major Wyllie nothing can be said, but it is a question whether it is necessary to keep up this post, especially when there seems such a strong desire to abolish superfluous professorships at a certain educational institution. So far as I can make out the principal duty of the Political aide-de-camp is to accompany Native chiefs to Windsor when they are summoned to Court. But comparatively few native chiefs come to England except on rare occasions, and I suppose that after what has lately happened, fewer will come in the future. Moreover, I noticed that when the Gaekwar and the Maharani visited the late Empress it was not the Political aide-de-camp, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald who went with them, but the Political Secretary Sir William Lee Warner. The same thing occurred when the Thakore of Morvi attended the funeral at St. George's chapel.

His Excellency the Minister of Hyderabad, Sir Vicar-ul Umra, entertained Captain Haig, the new First Assistant Resident, at breakfast on Friday morning when the party included the principal officials of the Government. Those officers who have had the pleasure of meeting the new First Assistant Resident have been much impressed by him, and speak in high terms of his linguistic attainments.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

ADDRESS TO MR. JAMES MACDONALD.

A well attended conversazione was held on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Teachers' Association in the hall of the Elphinstone High School. The Rev. Mr. Scott presided. The programme consisted of speeches and papers, explaining the work of the Association, vocal and instrumental music, and an address to Mr. James MacDonald, the President of the Association, congratulating him on his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay for the current year.

Professor N. G. Velinkar, Secretary of the Association, having explained the object of the gathering, said it was necessary that teachers should enroll themselves as members of the Association in large numbers. The Association was started with the object of promoting the interests and welfare of the teachers. It was of great importance that in a city like Bombay the teachers' profession should not go unrepresented. When lawyers, doctors and merchants of Bombay had found it necessary to establish their own associations, he thought it was equally necessary for the teachers of Bombay to do the same. It was this feeling which four years ago led some of them to form this association. But the speaker confessed that the response had not been so cordial as was expected and the number of teachers who had joined the Association was by no means large. It had been said that the Association did nothing for the primary schools' teachers. But if these teachers would join the Association in large numbers, it was natural that they would be in a position to force the Association to do much for them. The second complaint was that the Association was the head masters' association. The remedy for this complaint was also very simple. If teachers wanted to oust the head masters, the only thing the former had to do was to join the Association in large numbers. It had been admitted by all educational authorities that teachers of Bombay must combine in order to keep themselves abreast of the educational movements taking pace in civilized parts of the world. The speaker hoped that one result of the meeting would be that a great many new members would join the Association. There was one pleasant duty to perform, and that was to express the honour that had been done to the Association by the appointment of Mr. MacDonald as Sheriff, and by three of its members having been appointed Fellows of the University of Bombay. These were Miss Edge, Mr. P. N. Wadia and Mr. S. K. Aiyer. Mr. MacDonald was well known to them. All were well aware of the great interest Miss Edge had all along taken in school education. She had identified herself with every important educational movement that was started for the good of the teachers and students. Therefore, not only members of the Association, but all interested in the cause of school education would be heartily glad that Miss Edge was the recipient of such an honour. Mr. P. N. Wadia was very widely known for his zeal in the cause of education, and Mr. Aiyer was doing his utmost for the advancement of commercial education. Both these gentlemen would be worthy representatives of the Teachers' Association in the University Senate. He congratulated Miss Edge and these two gentlemen on the honour done to them.

Miss M. Hunt then read a paper on "What the Teachers' Association can do" in the course of which she made several suggestions for widening the scope of usefulness of the Association.

It was then resolved to appoint a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Velinkar, Aiyer, Murzban and H. C. Macnee to explain the objects of the Teachers' Association more widely, and to secure more members for the Association.

The Rev. T. Davis having referred to Mr. James MacDonald's talents and tact, and his zeal for the advancement of education, Professor Velinkar read the following address:—

James Macdonald, Esq., J.P., principal of the Scottish High Schools; Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1901.

Dear Mr. Macdonald,—We, the members of the Teachers' Association of Bombay, desire to take the opportunity of saying how much we have been gratified by your appointment as Sheriff of the city of Bombay for the current year, and of offering you our heart-felt congratulations on the great honour you have received at the hands of the Government of this Presidency. We rejoice, all the more, in the distinction which has been conferred on you, because we see in it a recognition, by the Government, of the claims of the Educational Profession in general, and of your long and devoted services, in particular, as a member of that profession. For more than a quarter of a century you have toiled incessantly as an Educationist; and your self-sacrificing labour has had no inconsiderable influence in advancing the cause of eduction in this city, especially as regards the European section of the community. Many of your old pupils who are now in important and responsible positions must feel sincerely grateful for the earnest thought and patient labour you have so unstintingly bestowed on their education. But, while we would give the first place to your educational work, we would also refer to much other valuable work you have done during the long period you have been in Bombay. You have taken deep and practical interest in the progress of the city in all directions and in the welfare of all classes of its population, whether European or Native and, during the last five years, your genuine interest in the people has expressed itself in the arduous services you have rendered and are rendering in connection with Plague Administration. It is a matter of great joy and satisfaction to us all that Government has set its seal of approval on your public career by calling you to the highest civic office in its gift. We regret that on account of the period of mourning following on the death of our late beloved Sovereign and other unavoidable circumstances, we have had to defer, so long, this public expression of our satisfaction at your appointment; but we feel assured that you will believe that, though so long delayed, this is a most sincere expression of the esteem and admiration which we have felt for you during a number of years. In conclusion, we devoutly wish and pray that you may yet be given life and health long to pursue that career of benevolent activity which has so endeared you to all sorts and conditions of people in this large and cosmopolitan city.

The address was enclosed in a nicely engraved sandalwood box and presented to Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. James MacDonald, in reply, thanked the members of the Association for their kind feelings, and said that when he first came to Bombay, education was not exactly in the same position in which it stands at the present day. When he left Scotland for Bombay he was told that even if he lived to a very long age, he would never get fifty European children to teach. After the lapse of many months, however, the students in his schools exceeded that number. A large staff of teachers was not in the least necessary to teach the students. The changes that had now taken place were astonishing. Had they been prophesied to him when he arrived here, he would have said they were a pleasant dream. But they had been realised now. They would find now magnificent school buildings for European children, all excellently furnished with staff of teachers and furniture. Many native schools had also been established for children of the Parsis, Mahomedans and Hindus. He believed that he himself had done nothing for which he was entitled to the honor he had received at the hands of the Government, and, in fact, he thought as it was stated in the address, that the distinction had been conferred upon him, because the Government wished to recognise the claims of the educational profession with which he was connected. With regard to his services in connection with plague administration during the last five years, he might say that the people of the locality in which he worked had confidence in him and he had confidence in them, although they had sometimes trouble, yet it was subsequently removed by the good feelings that existed between them. He was always glad to help these people in their distress. He again thanked the Association, and hoped that through the efforts of its energetic Secretary, Mr. Velinkar, it would flourish and be of great use to the teachers of Bombay (Loud applause).

The chairman wished Mr. MacDonald long life, health and prosperity, and said that by his appointment as Sheriff very great honour had been given to the educational profession.

The singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings a to close.

THE ARMY VOTE.

HOW THE EIGHTY-EIGHT MILLIONS WILL BE SPENT.

The "Daily Express" has been analysing the Army Estimates, with the following result:—

Pay of the Army	£21,657,000	Clothing	£ 4,852,000
Medical pay	1,088,630	Warlike stores	13,450,000
Militia pay	2,662,000	Works	3,281,000
Yeomanry allowances	375,000	Education	119,203
Volunteer allowances	1,230,000	Miscellaneous	218,200
Transport and Remounts	15,977,000	War Office Salaries etc.	305,000
Supplies	15,782,000	Pensions, &c.	3,914,500
		Total	£ 87,915,000

The famine which prevailed in Central and Western India last year, affected in a striking manner the rail-borne and other traffic of the North-West Provinces. Imports increased by 17 per cent. and exports by 26 per cent. In particular, food stocks were largely imported for re-export to famine districts; and, owing to the mortality of cattle in famine areas, the import of hides for conveyance to Calcutta showed a large increase.

THE DISTURBANCE IN ARABIA.

Owing to the varying accounts about the disturbance between the Arabs and knowing the sincerity of your paper I haste to furnish you with the intrinsic facts in the hope that it will be a safeguard against the dissimulation of ill-disposed writers who have been representing the matter at random. Surely distance of the country and non communication make it difficult to know the facts of the disturbance now raging in Arabia. I am writing on the bases of the original history of the tribes and on the authority of the latest news received 2 days ago from that country.

The district of Najd with its dependencies, Kan'an Bahrain, Hajar, all Hassa and the western coast of the Persian Gulf had been under the sovereignty of Al-Sa'ud which they inherit from one another by seniority of age. The sovereignty continued in their family until the time of Faisal bin Mas'ud the Amir at Najd, beloved on account of his generous disposition, justice and impartiality amongst the several Arab tribes and families. The above worthy Chief died leaving 4 male children viz:—Abdalla the eldest, Mohammed Mas'ud and Abdurrhman. His eldest son Abdalla succeeded him but within a short interval he quarrelled with his brother Mas'ud and the latter fearing his violence fled away from Ar-riadth, the chief place of the chief ship, to 'Oman, but before reaching the place of his distination he applied for the aid of the clans of Taghiub and Masrat-ad-dhirabain lying between 'Oman and Hadthramout. The aid was granted with which he occupied 'Oman expelling Abdalla As-Sudairi the governor appointed by his brother over that country. As is known 'Oman is divided into two parts, the one part is governed by the Immam of Muscat and at present is under Amir (Sovereign) Faisal bin Toorki and the other part is under the suzerainty of Najd. When Mas'ud took possession of 'Oman he had organized a combined force of the tribes and proceeded against Katr, Al-Kattif and Al-hassa banishing away the representatives of his brother Abdalla from thence. When the above intelligence reached Abdalla bin Sa'ud he equipped a force under the leadership of his brother Mohammed and ordered Ibn-ar-rashid to re-inforce him, as the latter was then his subordinate. Mohammed advanced to attack his brother Mas'ud who met him with an equal strength and a battle was fought near a lake at the extremity of Ad-dahna named Al-Jowda. Mohammed lost the battle, his troops took to flight and he was captured. When Abdalla heard of this disaster he abandoned his capital which was eventually occupied by Mas'ud, and Ibn-ar-rashid surrendered his submission to him. But after the lapse of one year Mas'ud died and was succeeded by his son Abdalla a minor, so Ibn-ar-rashid availed himself of this opportunity and rapidly marched out against the above youth whom he encountered whilst on a hunting expedition during the spring. The result was that no one escaped from Ibn-ar-rashid except Abdurrahman bin Faisal who ran away to Al Bahrain. Ibn-ar-rashid thus gained his wishes and extended his authority over the district of Najd up to the present day. Abdurrahman incessantly made vain requests upon the Amirs of Al Bahrain, Muscat and Al-Konait. He wandered in Persia, Irak and India until the governor-ship of Konait was assumed by Mobarrack Ibn-as-Sabbah, to whom he applied to be permitted to settle at al-Konait. This was three years ago. The request was not only granted but a hearty welcome and a promise of help were given.

Before Abdurrahman properly settled down he commenced to draw near to the tribes of Al-Moutafik, al Irak and Najd to whom he represented his case and eventually they all resolved to espouse his cause and render him assistance not because of this request but because he was the heir to the sovereignty and had the right to be at the head of the family which was an ancient one and well liked by the people of 'Irak and Najd for its good reputation, generosity and benevolence.

Two years ago the tribes commenced to send raiding parties to the district of Najd and the territory of Ibn-ar-rashid and when the aspect of affairs grew to be alarming he determined to fight his enemies and sent an army to Al-Kenait. Abdurrahman and Mobarrak, not unmindful of the steps taken by Ibn-ar-rashid, were prepared to fight and set forth with a huge force of Wadi-as-Samawat, powerful chief and by Mansoor Bey the son of Mansoor Pasha of the Al Montafik. Ibn-ar-rashid continued his march till the Wadi-as-Samawat and on seeing the strength of his adversaries he feared defeat at their hands and applied to the Government (Turkish) for support, but the Government officials knowing the right of Abdurrahman did not support him.

In despair he turned back towards his place with the intent of drawing near to his country where large forces could be raised to fight. They followed and overtook him near a lake called Ail Khadthra, a distance of 3 camping stations from his capital, a severe fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of Ibnarrashid who lost 800 men excluding wounded and prisoners. Amongst the killed was his adviser As-Sahban, and his brother, the Amirs of Hajja Ali bin Othman, his Korashi brother-in-law, his Amir Ail Ali-Asim and several other leaders. 1,500 horses, many camels and munition fell to Abdurrahman as prize. The battle took place on the 20th Ramadthan (11th January 1901.)

Ibn-ar-rashid went back to his capital and is preparing it to stand against a siege.—'Alabram, 12th February, 1901.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

The Time's special correspondent writes:—Peking, March 12.—It is believed that the Court has decided not to authorize the signature of the new Manchuria convention pending further information respecting the support China may expect from other Powers in the event of her ultimate refusal. The announcement that Japan intends to claim equivalent compensatory advantages if China signs the convention has doubtless produced some effect; but, though it would seem essential for China to communicate the full text of the Russian demands if she is really desirous of obtaining the support of the Powers, this step is still untaken.

Count Lamsdorff's assurances respecting Manchuria as telegraphed here cannot conceivably apply to the convention now being negotiated, as even the resourcefulness of Russian diplomacy can hardly discribe as an arrangement for a military modus vivendi in Manchuria a convention which includes stipulations for excluding non-Russian railway and mining enterprise from remote Kashgar. Moreover, it must be noted that the Lessing-chi-Alexeieff agreement, which the new convention is supposed to supersede, has already been carried into almost entire execution. The Chinese arsenals and forts have been dismantled or surrendered, and the Chinese soldiery disarmed and disbanded, while the duties of the Russian political Resident at Mukden are being most completely and effectively carried out by the Russian military authorities.

Indeed, no assurances from St. Petersburg can carry decisive weight until Russia renounces the policy of secret negotiation with China, and discloses the terms of the various exclusive separate engagements she has imposed upon the Chinese Government in recent years and is still seeking to impose. That secret engagements exist cannot be doubted, for only on the basis of hitherto unpublished engagements can such action be sustained as, for instance, Russia recently took in seeking to exclude certain portions of the Gulf of Pechili from the operations of the British fleet. No published convention justifies the Russian Commander-in-Chief in claiming the waters of the Elliot and Blonde islands or any other islands in the gulf as Russian waters. This question is not without strategic and political importance, but it is still more important for the light it throws upon the peculiar relations subsisting between Russia and China, under which Russia, while nominally acting in concert with all the other Powers in delicate international negotiations and claiming the full benefit of concerted action is able at the same time to conduct separate negotiations behind the backs of the other Powers, and even to make her attitude towards China in concerted negotiations dependent upon China's attitude towards her in separate negotiations.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

FRENCH ALARM.

The first of the keel plates of the first-class armoured cruiser Cornwall was laid in the building slip at Devonport Dockyard recently. The new ship is one of the last six cruisers ordered by the Admiralty. Her design is a slight improvement on that of the Monmouth class, of which it however combines the principal features. The principal dimensions of the new vessel will be: Length, 440 feet; extreme breadth, 66 feet; and displacement, 9,800 tons. Her engines will be 22,000 horse-power; and her speed, 23 knots. She will be armed with fourteen 6-inch and thirteen smaller quick-firing guns, and will be fitted with two submerged torpedo tubes. A sum of £24,614 is to be expended on her during this financial year.

In France much attention is being directed to the activity in naval construction in this country. The "Figaro" points out that seven notable additions have been made to the British Navy since King Edward ascended the throne. These seven additions, moreover, form a list of battleships that is equal to three-fifths of the entire French programme, the building of which is spread over a period of ten years. The "Autorite" says that in the face of such a record France must see how childishly futile are her efforts to cope with the naval power of Great Britain.

Further experiments are about to be made with the old coast defence ship Belleisle, which was the target of the guns of the battleship Majestic last year. She is now at Portsmouth, and preparations have begun for a new programme of tests.

Lord Brassey on Monday delivered an address on the manning of the Navy and Mercantile Marine to the members of the London Chamber of Commerce. He urged that Great Britain required at least fifty thousand men in her Naval Reserve, and he sketched a scheme for the establishment of training ships, by means of which the Government would gradually make up the deficiency.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS TO BE SPENT THIS YEAR.

The explanatory statement of the Navy Estimates for the coming financial year was issued on Tuesday. It is signed by the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty. The total sum which Parliament will be asked to vote is £30,875,500, being an increase of £2,083,600 beyond the amount of £28,791,900 authorised last year in March, and by a supplementary estimate in July; but if the recently-announced further sum of £1,250,000 is included the net augmentation amounts only to £833,600. It is the largest sum ever devoted to the naval defence of the Empire, and does not include the expenditure that is proposed under a new Naval Works Bill. The main features detailed by the First Lord of the Admiralty may be thus summarised:—

New Construction.—Three battleships, six armoured cruisers, two third-class cruisers, ten torpedo boat destroyers, five torpedo boats, two sloops, and five submarine boats—the last have been already begun.

Shipbuilding.—The vote for new construction is £9,003,256, of which only £537,850 will be devoted to the new ships.

Manning.—The total number of officers, seamen, coast guard, and Royal Marines proposed is 118,635, an increase of 3,745.

Royal Naval Reserve.—No increase is proposed.

Naval Ordnance.—There is a net increase in this vote of £915,000, or of £161,800, including the sum authorised last summer, the augmentation being due partly ot the "practical completion of the policy of increasing the reserves of guns and ammunition" and increased practice ammunition for the Fleet.

ARREARS IN SHIPBUILDING.

Among the ships now building are;—

Battleships.—The Albion, at present delayed by defects in her machinery.

The Vengeance, one of the Canopus class, which should be completed in April next.

Six new battleships of the Formidable class, which will be mostly finished this year or early next.

Armoured Cruisers.—Twenty-three vessels, six of the Cressy class, four of the Drake class, and ten of the Monmouth class.

The total vote for new construction amounts to £9,003,266, but the bulk of this will be expended on ships laid down during the past year, and now building, £8,465,406 going to this object, and £537,850 to starting work on the additional ships to be commenced. Two battleships, one armoured cruiser, and two sloops will be built in the Royal Dockyards. The rest of the new ships will be built by contract. The object aimed at in the distribution of the money is to advance the work on the many ships now under construction as far as possible towards completion, and to place the ships to be newly commenced into such a position that the utmost possible amount of work can be put into them in 1902-3.

Inquiry is being made by a committe, consisting of Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., Rear Admiral A. K. Wilson, V.C., Sir Thomas Sutherland, and Sir Francis Evans, into the causes of the arrears of shipbuilding, with a view to a recurrence being avoided.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A largely-attended Convocation of the Fellows of the University of Madras was held on Friday evening under the presidency of his Excellency Lord Ampthill, the Chancellor, for the purpose of conferring degrees to over 500 graduates in the various branches. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mr. Justice Shepherd, Vice-Chancellor, delivered the annual address. He began by congratulating Mrs. Sathianadam, who was the first native lady in Southern India to win the academical distinction of Master of Arts. He referred to the slowness with which female education was spreading. With propriety and expediency, female education, he said, was accepted as a pious opinion, and in an elementary school results were fairly encouraging, but when they came to higher schools the Hindu girls were conspicuous by their absence. He referred in terms of criticism to regrettable double lives led by most educated Hindus in public life and their professions. They expressed adherence to most advanced and enlightened Western ideas, but in their private life they were conservative. Dealing with the professions of graduates he observed that the number of graduates now being turned out were far in excess of the requirements of the trained professions and the Government. He impressed upon them the importance and dignity of the manual labour to those who were entering the legal profession. He gave advice that they should acquire the habits of correct reasoning, the accuracy of expression, and the honesty of purpose.

RETIREMENT OF MR. HOOGWERF.

A Belgaum correspondent writes:—Mr. E. H. Hoogwerf, head master of the Sirdar's High School, has just resigned his office, which he has held with marked zeal and ability for more than thirty five years. Mr. Hoogwerf's term in office marks the progress and development of English education in the district of Belgaum, and among those who have devoted their lives towards promoting the education of the people of this district, few have stronger claims upon the admiration and gratitude of the people than Mr. Hoogwerf. He stands pre-eminent in the services he has rendered and his name has long become a household word.

Mr. Hoogwerf joined the service as First Assistant Master, Sirdars' High School, on the 29th of September 1834. When only 21 years old, and when the Head Mastership temporarily fell vacant in 1869, he was appointed to fill that post. In the year 1878 he acted as the Educational Inspector of the Southern Division. He was also appointed by Lord Reay as the acting Head Master of the Poona High School. As a teacher Mr. Hoogwerf was very successful. Physical and moral instructions also received his attention. With the assistance of Mr. R. K. Kirloskar, an assistant master, Mr. Hoogwerf organised a number of games and sports, Indian and English for his students, thus combining health and recreation with study.

The fruits of his labours are seen everywhere, notably in Belgaum. All the offices here owe their best subordinates exclusively to him. The Chiefs in the Southern Maratha Country and even their sons were trained by him. The Belgaum bar is monopolised by his pupils.

On the eve of his retirement the public of Belgaum have unanimously joined together to express their deep sense of gratitude for his splendid services, and their expression of gratitude will soon take some tangible form.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 15TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the English mails of the 15th March, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Affleck-Graves 2nd Lieut, Andrew Mr J, Cathcwood Surg-Genl, Fearn Miss E H, Hill 2nd Lieut, Imrie Mr, Lamb Mr J, Martin Mr G F, Paris 2nd Lieut, Scott Mr A R, Scott Mr R, Stephenson Miss N, Stewart Mr, Thomson 2nd Lieut, William Mr A, Walker 2nd Lieut

From London to Karachi—Lal Mr M.

From Marseilles.

Bright Mr and Mrs, Barrand Mr, Cathpewood Mrs, Crane Mr, Dobson Col and Mrs, Handford Rev and Mrs W B child and infant, Hunter Mr W H, Liddel Mrs, Playfair Capt, Reid Mr A J, Searle Miss, Stephens Mr J W W, Thornhill Mr B, Vaurenan Capt R J, Watkins Col H B;

From Marseilles to Yokohama—Levetus Mr.

From Marseilles to Colombo—Esplin Mr.

From Brindisi.

Melle Mr Z, Rasen Mr, Winteler Mr

From Gibraltar—Vittery Mr.

From Gibralrar to Sydney—Mathews Mr E C.

From Aden.

Anderson Lieut-Col J W T, Burlton M J, Keeryside Lieut, Mitchell Mr C, Ward Sub-Lieut R Y M

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS' COURTSHIP AND BREACH OF PROMISE.

At Cheshire Assizas, before Mr. Justice Bruce and a jury, Miss Jenny Jones, aged fifty-three, postmistress, of Bettws-y-coed, North Wales, sued David Matthew Davies, a carpenter, of the same locality, for damages for breach of promise of marriage. The evidence showed that the parties had been courting for thirty-four years without a break, until about two years ago, when there was a lover's tiff, the defendant objecting to attentions said to have been paid to the plaintiff by another man. The defendant, however, made a written apology and the courtship was renewed. Last September, however, the defendant told the plaintiff that it was better that she should remain a maid and he a bachelor. The jury found for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at £50, for which judgment was given with costs.

THE TRAGEDY IN CALCUTTA.

Lansdowne Road, the new thoroughfare in Bhowanipur, in the added area to the town proper, was the scene at 1 a.m. yesterday, March 27, of an atrocious crime, the victim being a European infant, a boy named Ronald Fullerton Ross, sixteen months old. The house, an upper-roomed one, was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ross, their infant being at the time in charge of the nurse, both sleeping in a lower room. At about one o'clock in the morning the nurse (who up to yesterday afternoon was partly unconscious from the effects of a savage assault made on her) left the for a few minutes, and was re-entering it from the bathroom when she was attacked by a native in a most brutal manner and knocked insensible. Recovering consciousness, she called out for help and Mr. Ross, hearing her cries came downstairs, and on entering the nursery found the infant turned on its back, quite dead, having evidently been smothered. It is surmised that there was more than one man concerned in the murderous outrage, and that their object was plunder, as they stole among other articles, two boxes, one of dark wood, about six inches long with a small lock. There was a brass plate inside the lid engraved "J. Bedford Douglas, Isle of Man." This box contained some photographs, six letters relating to the Crimean war, and a strand of grey hair. The box was locked. The other was a japanned tin cash-box, about 18 inches long, containing some Scotch pebbles of different colours, and other stones of not much value, also a cross, six inches long, made of coloured pebble. There were also a few sea-shells in the box, which was locked. The thief who attacked the nurse is described as follows:—Very dark, rather tall for a native, and probably powerfully built, with a small moustache, with small beared or not is not certain

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

COURT.—The King received, on the 12th, addresses from the Convocations of Canterbury and York, the University of London, Protestant Dissenting ministers of various denominations, and the Society of Friends.—The Duke of Abercorn, Lord Munt-Edgcumbe, Lord Carington, and Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley have been appointed special Ambassadors to announce the King's accession to foreign Powers.—The Government proposes that his Majesty's Civil List should be £470,000.—The Lord Mayor has invited other Mayors and Provosts to support the movement for the erection of the memorial to Queen Victoria. The City of London Corporation is contributing 5,000 guineas, in five yearly instalments.—The King desires to express his sincere thanks to all who sent floral tributes from all parts of the Empire in memory of the late Queen Victoria.

Arsenic in beer.—A Liverpool jury has decided that a woman named Rankin was killed by poisoning by arsenic contained in beer, and that the directors of Messrs. Bostock's Company, among others concerned, had been negligent.

Art Sale.—The mezzotint portraits collected by the late Mr. H. A. Blyth have been sold for £21,717. Three prints which cost Mr. Blyth 740 guineas fetched 3,740 guineas.

Chambers of Commerce.—The Associated Chambers met on the 12th and 13th in London. Lord Avebury was re-elected president.—At the annual dinner on the 13th, Lord Salisbury said that if there was a defect in our social and commercial training, it was that we had left foreign languages too far behind. If there was any decadence of British enterprise and commerce, the fault might possibly be not in too little but in too much Parliamentary meddling.

Ecclesiastical.—The Right Rev. Dr. Winnington-Ingram, Bishop Suffragan of Stepney, has accepted the Bishopric of London.—The Dean of Arches has allowed the appeal in the case of St. Anselm's, Pinner, against a refusal of Dr. Tristram to permit the erection of a screen with figures.

Ireland.—Lord Cadogan on the 9th received a deputation asking that a Royal Commission should inquire into the question of University and higher education. He announced that a Royal Commission would be granted.

Law.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted a petition by C. B. Nelson of Dumbell's Bank, for leave to appeal from one of his convictions.

Judgment for £28,000 has been awarded to the Hamburg-American Line, owners of the Valencia, for salvage services to the Cunard steamship Carinthia.

London.—The new County Council met on the 12th, and elected Mr. A. Torrance (Progressive) as Chairman. Six Progressives and three Moderates were elected Aldermen. By 91 to 7 the Council resolved to press the Government to allow the Council's Water Purchase Bill to pass.

Lord Roberts presided last week at a meeting of the Army Temperance Association, and spoke warmly of the good behaviour of the troops in South Africa.

Naval Affairs.—A statement explanatory of the Navy Estimates for 1901-1902 shows that the total is £30,575,000, an increase of £2,083,600. The number of men and boys for the year is 118,035, an increase of 4,735.—The committee on the question of boilers, in an interim report, declare that the water-tube type is the best, but recommend that some better type than the Belleville boiler should be adopted.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 7th the Cremation Bill was read a second time. On the 8th Lord Salisbury replied to criticisms on the Government's alleged neglect of the Housing Question.—In the House of Commons on the 7th the order suspending Mr. Jordan was rescinded. Mr. Balfour's amendment to the standing orders, providing that members who have to be removed by force shall be suspended for the rest of the Session, was carried after an all-night sitting by 254 to 51, an amendment limiting the suspension to two sittings having been rejected by 254 to 97. On the 8th Mr. Brodrick made his expected statement, which we analyse elsewhere, on Army reorganization.

A supplementary war estimate of £3,000,000 was then voted. On the 11th, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a committee was appointed to consider the provision that should be made for the Crown. Several military matters were then discussed, and Mr. Brodrick gave the reasons for General Colvile's supersession. On the 12th a proposed inquiry into the recall of General Colvile was negatived by 252 to 145; and on the 13th an Irish Congested Districts Bill was thrown out by 251 to 163.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke on the 13th at a dinner in the National Liberal Club, in celebration of the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth.

THE EMPIRE.

The War.—Lord Kitchener met General Botha and other Boer leaders at Middelburg on February 27, and it is reported that Lord Kitchener has granted Botha a seven days' armistice to enable him to confer with the other Boer generals.—The Boers failed in their attack on Lichtenburg, and their General Celliers was killed.—In the eastern Transvaal General French reports the further capture of a 14-pounder Creuzot gun and a Hotchkiss, together with 150 rifles and large quantities of forage and live stock.—De Wet is now north of Brandfort, having escaped by forced marches with about 400 men. Continuous heavy rains have interfered with the movements of troops—in Cape Colony two small bands are being hunted amongst the hills by our troops. Pearston was occupied by the enemy on March 3, but was reoccupied by us on the 5th. The Boers had captured 60 rifles and over 15,000 rounds of ammunition. There has been some skirmishing with parties of Boers near Rouxville and Aliwal North. Two rebels, arrested in connection with the attack on a train at Taaiboesch, have been sentenced to death. Marabong was occupied by our forces on the 8th.—Colonel Pilcher's men have cleared the country between the Orange River and Bloemfontein. There are eight guerilla commandos at large in the Orange River Colony, but the military "regime" is, as far as possible, being superseded by a civil administration. A large proportion of the burghers are now frankly throwing in their lot with the British, and many of them are actually serving against the Boers still in the field.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Lieutenant Maxwell, Roberts's Light Horse, for conspicuous bravery at Kooru Spruit on March 31, 1900.—A number of trained men are to be enlisted for service in the Royal Army Medical Corps during the war.

Canada.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, a motion condemning enlistments for the South African Constabulary and demanding independence for the two Boer republics called forth a brilliant speech in reply from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and was rejected by 144 to three votes.

Somaliland.—The Abyssinian and British forces are co-operating against the "Mad Mullah."

THE UNITED STATES.

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.—The British Government has declined to accept the Senate's amendments of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

FOREIGN.

China.—The British Ambassador in St. Petersburg has been assured by Count Lamsdorff that no permanent convention with regard to Manchuria has been concluded between Russia and China, and that "Manchuria will be entirely restored to the Chinese Empire as soon as circumstances permit. Our Peking Correspondent says it is" believed that the Chinese Court has decided to withhold the signature of the new Manchuria convention pending further information respecting the support which China may expect from the other Powers in the event of her ultimate refusal. Count Lamsdorff's assurances respecting Manchuria, adds our Correspondent, cannot conceivably apply to the present convention. Li Hung Chang says he is powerless to resist Russia, and appeals to Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and Japan to intervene. The United States Government has declared that it is inexpedient for the Chinese to make an independent arrangement with any foreign Power while peace negotiations are in progress at Peking.—Friction has arisen at Tien-tsin between the British and Russians over a piece of land which is claimed by the railway company as having been in their possession for some years, while the Russians allege that it is part of their new concession.—The Chartered Bank agency at Port Arthur is compelled to close, as Russia has declared a monopoly there in favour of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

Germany.—The Emperor William, who was wounded in the face at Bremen by a piece of iron thrown at him, has not sustained any serious injury. The man Wieland appears to be an epileptic.—The Reichstag passed the second reading of the Colonial Estimates on the 11th.

Russia.—Count Tolstoi has been formally excommunicated.

Spain.—Serious labour riots, involving military suppression, are reported.

Obituary.—Gen. Harrison, ex-President of the United States; Baron K. F. von Stumm; Sir Donald Matheson; Maj.-Gen. D. J. F. Newall; Surg.-Gen. A. A. Gore; and the Rev. Wm. Arthur.—"Pioneer."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair, on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Sold by Chemists or "The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere, at 3/6 per bottle. Wholesale Depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF INDIA.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, March 14, Lord Sandhurst asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he could give any information as to scarcity prevailing in some parts of India, and whether the stability of the rupee had yet had any effect in aiding the introduction of capital into India.

The Earl of Hardwicke, who was imperfectly heard, was understood to say that generally speaking, the experience of last year had shown that India, even in time of famine, could produce sufficient food to feed her people. The latest information regarding the food supplies and harvest prospects of the country was contained in the following telegram which was received yesterday from the Viceroy:—"In Burma, Bengal, North-West Provinces, Punjab, full average outturn of rice and other autumn crops has been obtained, and, notwithstanding damage caused by rain and blight, an average spring crop is expected there. Population, 150,000,000; food grain area, 120,000,000 acres. In Madras harvest all round below the average, by about 20 per cent. Population, 36,000,000; food grain area, 28,000,000. In Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, with population 31,000,000 and food grain area 38,000,000 acres, autumn harvest was poor and area sown below the average. Spring crops prospects are disappointing in Central Provinces and Berar, and bad in large portion of Bombay. Prospects fair to good in Mysore, Central India, and Rajpootana, with population 2,000,000; poor in Baroda and in great parts of Hyderabad and Bombay States, with population of 22,000,000. We anticipate, that Burma, Bengal, and Upper India will have surplus food for those provinces and States where crops are poor. Prices of wheat and other spring grains are high especially in Bombay and Central Provinces, and it is possible that they may not fall much until next rains. Maize and millets are locally cheap in Upper India, and also in Goojeras and in part of Central Provinces. The food stocks of the country are believed to be smaller than usual, but will be replenished by coming harvest."

With regard to the latter part of the question, he did not wish to anticipate the figures of the annual financial statement which would be submitted to the Viceroy's Council next week, but he might state generally that one of the most important results of the steadiness in the price of the rupee had been to retain capital in, and to attract capital to, India. People now were not afraid to remit money to India to their friends and relations, feeling secure as they did that there was no fear of any immediate fall in the price of the rupee. There had been an increase, too, during the last few years in the number of factories, the hands employed, and in the capital invested in the country. But the most striking and significant sign of the confidence that had been re-established in the fiscal system of India was to be observed in the railway statistics. In 1893 the capital invested in Indian railways was 105,000,000; in 1900 it had amounted to 200,000,000. During those seven years the mileage had increased from 17,200 to 24,600 miles, or an average of 1,000 miles a year. The first Indian railway was opened in 1853, and the railway revenue accounts for 1899-1900 showed for the first time during these 47 years a net profit of 75,000l. That was in no sense a paper profit; but was arrived at after allowing four per cent. interest on all capital expenditure during all these years. He believed the returns for 1900-1 would show a similar increase. In short, if India was only spared from a recurrence of plague and famine in the near future there was every prospect that she would enter on a new era of prosperity.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

On Tuesday, March 12, in the Commons Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian Government receives the same rate for the transit across India of messages between the Governments of the Australasian colonies and the United Kingdom as is received for commercial telegrams; and, if not, what transit rate is paid by each of the various Governments concerned, and for what period in each case such rate has been in use; will he state the total number of words which for each year from 1891-92 till the present time, has been exchanged between India and the United Kingdom as State or Government messages; whether, for each of the years in question, the Governments of India and the United Kingdom have paid for Government telegrams the same rate as currently charged for commercial telegrams; and, if not, will he state during what period and to what extent such rate for Government telegrams between India and the United Kingdom has been varied; and, if it is inconvenient to furnish the number of words in Government telegrams, will he give the sum annually paid since 1891-92 by the Indian Government for such telegrams sent and received between India and the United Kingdom.

Lord G. Hamilton: The transit rate across India for messages of the Governments of the Australasian colonies and United Kingdom is the same as that received for commercial telegrams. The second and fourth questions will have to be referred to India for an answer. State messages from India include messages to the War Office, Admiralty, &c., and we have no information in this office regarding these. The answer to the third question is Yes. Government messages between India and the United Kingdom are paid for at the same rate as commercial messages.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether in view of the impossibility of gathering complete information on the subject from some of the annual reports published by the Indian Government Telegraph Department, he will give separately the number of words constituting the telegrams which for each year have passed over the Indian land lines from Bombay to Madras and vice versa, as transit messages under the headings of Private, State, and Press, since the Indian Government became a partner with the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Company, and the Indo-European Telegraph Company, in the fund which, being known as the Australian Message Fund, was formed in 1891-92 in connection with the reduction of telegraph rates between the United Kingdom and Australia; and will he give separately under the above headings the total sum for each year since India became a partner to this Australian Message Fund, which has been received by India as transit rate; and also the total sum for each year which would have been paid to India for the number of words which have actually been carried in transit, at the rate which prevailed before the reduction in 1891-92 of the Indian transit rate, made in favour of telegrams to and from Australia and the Far East.

Lord G. Hamilton: As I understand the question it means a wish to know the number of words, divided into private, State, and Press, which have transited India between Bombay and Madras and have been exchanged with Australia on the one side and the west of India on the other. Also the revenue derived from such messages under the present Indian transit rate and the revenue which would have been derived from the same number of words under the Indian transit rate in force previous to the Australasian Message Fund Agreement. I am afraid I cannot give this information, though I could give the revenue or charge without much difficulty.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General: If he would say whether in all cases, as is the case at present in communicating with India, the full commercial rate is charged for Government telegrams exchanged with the United Kingdom; and, if not, in the case of which telegraph companies and to which countries a rate less than the full rate is charged for Government telegrams; and can he state the number of words or the total value of telegrams which, annually passing as Government telegrams, have been sent and received between the United Kingdom and India since the year 1891-92.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said: Reduced telegraph rates are charged to South Africa and certain places in East Africa and West Africa by the Eastern Telegraph Company and its associated companies; to Australasia and certain places in Asia beyond India by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company; to North America by the North Atlantic cable companies; to the West Indies by the North Atlantic cable companies and the Direct West India Telegraph Company; to South America so far as the Eastern and its associated telegraph companies and the North Atlantic cables are concerned; and to Cyprus by the Eastern Telegraph Company. The Postmaster-General is not in a position to state the number of words or the value of Government telegrams between the United Kingdom and India, seeing that many of the telegrams do not pass through the hands of his officials, but are dealt with direct by the companies.

INDIAN TROOPS IN NORTH CHINA.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been drawn to the reports published in certain newspapers recently that the Indian troops and camp followers serving in North China were not provided with such suitable warm clothing as would enable them to resist the intense cold of that region, and that consequently they suffered great hardships; and, will he state how many casualties and deaths from sickness have occurred among them up to the date of the last official reports received here or in India.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have not seen the reports referred to. An ample supply of warm clothing was provided for troops and followers, and we have no reason to suppose that there has been any sickness or suffering from any deficiencies in this respect. The percentage of sick troops in hospital from all causes on Jan. 1 was only 3 1-2. The deaths have not been reported.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: The naval forces of the Powers named now in Chinese waters appear from the last published returns to be as follows: Great Britain: 4 battleships, 15 cruisers, 23 small vessels, of which 2 cruisers and 4 small vessels, are on the Yang-tse River. France: 1 battleship, 9 cruisers, 8 small vessels, of which 3 small vessels are on the Yang-tse. Russia: 7 battleships, 6 cruisers, 30 small vessels, of which 6 are on the Yang-tse. Germany: 4 battleships, 10 cruisers, 11 small vessels, of which 2 cruisers and 2 small vessels are on the Yang-tse. Italy: 6 cruisers, Austria: 4 cruisers, of which 1 is on the Yang-tse. Portugal: 1 cruiser, 2 small vessels. United States: 1 battleship, 2 coast defence ships, 8 cruisers, 2 small vessels.

BOER PRISONERS IN INDIA.—On Thursday, March 14, Mr. J. O'Connor asked the Secretary for India whether the Indian Government were making plans and estimates for the location of batches of 1,000 Boers at Dehra, Bachmarhi, and other places, and if so whether the Boers would be imprisoned in those districts.

Lord G. Hamilton: Yes, arrangements are under consideration to take Boer prisoners to India in case the places at present available for detention become overcrowded.

Mr. O'Connor: Are those Dutchmen to be imprisoned in India.

Lord G. Hamilton: They will be kept under exactly the same conditions there as elsewhere.

Mr. Trevelyan asked the Secretary of State for War whether places were being prepared for the reception of Boer prisoners in India; whether, if so, the prisoners to be removed there were now at Ceylon, or whether the Government were contemplating sending any more out of South Africa; and whether, if the latter was the case, they would consider the possibility of sending them to our Australasian colonies in preference to India or Ceylon, both for climatic reasons and in order to increase the opportunities of friendly contact between the two races.

Mr. Brodrick: All the questions mentioned by the hon. member will be considered before any step is taken. It is not proposed to move any of the prisoners who have already been deported.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE YANG-TSZE VALLEY.

WHEN I last went up the Yang-tsze, five years ago, writes the special correspondent of the "Times," British interests and British influence were not only everywhere predominant, but their predominance was practically unchallenged. We had compelled Japan to refrain from all hostile operations in that region throughout the Chinese war, and none had questioned our right of intervention. Since then events have moved quickly throughout China, but nowhere more, though less obtrusively, than in the Yang-tsze Valley. Russia has established a sphere of influence in the north, and Germany one in Shan-tung, which the other Powers have more or less formally recognized. We have certainly talked, and talked overmuch, about the British sphere of influence in the Yang-tsze; but not only in the Yang-tsze to-day not a British sphere in the same sense as Manchuria is a Russian sphere and Shan-tung a German sphere, but, instead of becoming Anglicized, the Yang-tsze is steadily growing less and less English and more and more International. And the term "International" as employed throughout China by other Powers in dealing with questions in which British interests are concerned seems always to mean "what is yours is ours, but what is ours is our own."

Take, for instance, Shanghai. This great emporium of eastern trade is overwhelmingly British in every sense except that of territorial sovereignty. The whole community, even foreigners of other nationalities, anticipated when trouble first broke out that England would, as in 1894, again act as sole warden of the Yang-tsze. That the Viceroys themselves expected and desired it was shown by Liu Kun-yi's proposal for a joint occupation of the Wu-sung and Kiang-ning forts by British and Chinese troops. As a matter of fact, during the most critical period the safety of the Yang-tsze was absolutely dependent upon the energy of the British Consuls and naval commanders, whose half-dozen ships constituted the only available force for the protection of the European settlements the whole way up the river. We bore the brunt of the danger; we reaped none of the benefits. With the rejection of Liu Kun-yi's offer and the Hong-kong contingent at Shanghai the golden opportunity passed away. While at Niu-chwang, which is just as much an international treaty port as Shanghai, though Russian material interests there are infinitesimal, Russia claimed and exercised the sole right of intervention. Shanghai is now committed indefinitely to the care of an international army of occupation, France, Germany, and Japan having each in turn hurried her troops here on the heels of the British force after the real danger was already over. The same thing happened all the way up the Yang-tsze, where formerly scarcely any flag was ever seen except the British, and where none other was seen during the worst period of the crisis last summer. Now, from Wu-sung to Han-kau, French, Russian, and German ships place themselves everywhere in evidence.

Take Han-kau itself, which, perhaps, illustrates even more forcibly the steady decline of our position in the Yang-tsze Valley relatively to that of other Powers. Six hundred miles up this marvellous waterway, where the Yang-tsze is still nearly a mile broad and is accessible to the largest ocean-going steamers during the flood season, Han-kau is the key of the Upper Yang-tsze, and is apparently destined by nature to become the future industrial metropolis of China. Five years ago Han-kau was essentially a British settlement with no other foreign neighbour or rival. The only important non-British interest was the Russian tea trade, which grew up and throve within the British concession. France and Russia were first to demand separate concessions for themselves, carving out their respective areas with ceaseless respect for the prior rights of British landowners. Germany and Japan then followed suit, and to-day, alongside the British concession, four other foreign concessions occupying over two miles of river frontage are being developed at an immense outlay on embankments, roads, and other public works which can scarcely be credited to private enterprise alone. No more important centre of inland navigation exists than Han-kau, at the junction of navigable 3,000 miles of navigable waterways. None would have benefited more from the arrangement which Sir C. MacDonald concluded three years ago in Peking for opening inland waters to navigation had the British Government enforced the arrangement. But we allowed the Chinese to stultify it by regulations under which freedom of navigation of inland waters remains and must remain a dead letter. At Han-kau, within a few years, the great trunk railway from Peking to Canton will bisect the heart of the Yang-tsze Valley. When the northern section from Han-kau to Peking was allowed to fall into the hands of the so-called Belgian Syndicate under Franco-Russian protection we were officially comforted by prophecies that the railway would never be built. Yet the construction proceeds with the utmost energy and skill; already 50 miles are in working order northwards from Han-kau, while a still more important section is being pushed southwards from Peking. British influence, we were told, would at any rate have a share in the Han-kau-Canton line, as the American syndicate which had obtained the concession had undertaken to join hands with the British and Chinese Corporation. But the American syndicate has recently ceded its controlling interest to the same so-called Belgian group, and the entire line from Peking to Canton via Han-kau will ultimately be worked in the Franco-Russian interest.

What is going on at Han-kau is going on more or less throughout the Yang-tsze Valley. The whole country is overrun by German, French, Belgian, and Swiss engineers and traders exploring its mineral wealth and commercial resources. British shipping had formerly a monopoly of the river trade, for which two German lines are now briskly competing. Everywhere foreign interests are being ostentatiously built up in opposition with British interests, and the often truculent energy with which they are officially backed up in all disputes with the Chinese authorities betrays the political purpose underlying this activity. To quote only one typical incident. Owing to the tremendous rise and fall of the Yang-tsze all river steamers require hulks moored to the shore for landing operations. When the Germans established a line of steamers they demanded at Wu-hu a berth for their hulk which, although unquestionably the most eligible berth at the port, had always been refused to British companies on grounds considered reasonable. The Chinese authorities similarly refused it to the Germans, whereupon a German gunboat was ordered up to tow the hulk up river and moor it at the coveted berth, daring the Chinese to interfere. The Chinese naturally submitted.

Briefly, the sole practical result of the precious Yang-tsze assurance to which British Ministers are pleased to attribute such mysterious potency has been from the moment of its publication to stimulate every other Power to peg out as many claims as possible throughout the region covered by that assurance. The individual enterprise of the British, coupled with the advantages of prior possession, will no doubt, for a time hold its own even against State aided competition, but the steady decay of British prestige and the absence of a definite policy cannot fail to have a depressing effect. Is, for instance, the humiliating story of the Shan-hai-kwan railway calculated to encourage British capital to invest in railways in other parts of China? Yet in the Lower Yang-tsze the important lines already conceded to the British still await construction, and such valuable concessions in more remote regions as those of the Peking Syndicate cannot be properly developed without railways to render it independent of the Franco-Russian system; which threatens to close in all round its field of operations.

The one advantage we still possess over other Powers in the Yang-tsze Valley is the confidence and good will of the better classes among the people and officials of Central China. Realizing that Western influence cannot be altogether excluded, they hope that by co-operation with England they may yet escape the multiple evils of international interference. This one advantage we seem inclined, as I showed in my despatch of the 7th to muddle away as we have muddled all the others away. All this may have been unavoidable. China is too remote, the ignorance of Downing Street too dense, the indifference of the general public too great. Imperial responsibilities elsewhere too heavy. But the supreme folly is to attempt to bury hard facts under pleasant fictions, and the time has come for the country to realize that British influence in the Yang-tsze Valley, as in the rest of China, is relatively to that of other nations, not an increasing but a steadily and rapidly diminishing quantity.

SIR T. HOLDICH ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on March 11 Sir Thomas Holdich, who presided, read a paper on "The Geography of the North-West Frontier of India."

Sir Thomas Holdich said the subject of his paper was the frontier boundary from the north of Peshawur to the point not far north of Karrachee, where it kiss the sea, 900 miles. It is, said the lecturer, "a varied in geographical feature and landscape, as all of ethnographical problems, as interesting a study to the geologist or the strategist, not merely as is length of our familiar Great Britain but as any 900 miles of borderland that can be found in the world. Taken as a whole, it may be considered as the edge of a region of great elevations. Wherever you set foot across the Indian frontier you place it on the first steps of a staircase which leads through narrow portals by a series of sucessively higher landings, till, striking northward you arrive at the roof of the world; or, striking north-westwards, you cross by somewhat lower grade theuplands of Afghanistan and the stony flats and deserts of Beloochistan. Then you reach the mountains and highlands, whence not only the vast majority of the people of India, but most of ourselves also originally emerged as prehistoric nomads. As as the great waves of antique humanity which flooded Indiawards set their backs to the north and turned their eyes to the land of promise which lay under southern skies they all found themselves face to face with the practical difficulty of crossing the mountain borderlands of India and descending to be plain through the cracks and the staircases of the frontier, which we now know so well." In many instances they never reached the land of promise, and the remnants of their descendants might be found clinging to the skirts of the mountains to this day. On the north-west the geographical difficulties were not so insuperable. The Cabul valley, the uplands of Herat and Candahar, and the long troughs of the Makran rivers on the south let in hoses of immigrants, who absorbed the aborigines of the plains. The climate and scenery of the frontier were no less varried than its peoples. In some districts the climate was as sweet as one could wish; in others dusty heat, sand-strewn deserts without shade, and no water that was not salt offered an unpleasant contrast.

In conclusion, Sir Thomas Holdich referred to the conditions which determine our strategical position on the frontier, and which he considered were not as complicated as they might seem to be from parliamentary reports. "Our borderland posts and lines of occupation to the north and south respectively are from their geographical position, rendered distinct in purpose. Those on the north are well enough adapted for purposes of political control an observation both of Afghanistan and of the independent border, but they have not much strategic significance in themselves. We should no sit still and wait at the Malakand or the Kyber, at the Peiwar or Wana, were a serious invasion from the north threatening us. They are not offensive positions, nor do they even completely dominate the independent tribespeople they are supposed to overlook, for they are not sufficiently in command of their western communications with Afghanistan; but with their assistance we can readily secure the means of occupying stronger and better strategic positions beyond them—they give us right of way—and so far they are invaluable adjuncts to our strategic frontier." On the south the conditions were different, and the position of Quetta with its remarkable command over divergent ways, north and south, east and west, rendered it a strategi position of importance such as could be claimed by no other position south of Jelalabad and Cabul. Quetta, too, must be regarded as the bulwark not merely of Sind, but of the southern and northern valleys and plains of the Punjab which have ever been the objective of an advance from Cabul.

In the discussion which followed Sir John Gordon, Sir Richard Temple, and others took part, and Sir T. Holdich was warmly thanked for his paper.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

LORD WOLSELEY'S MEMORANDUM.

A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER was issued at a late hour on the 14th March containing Lord Wolseley's memorandum to Lord Salisbury relative to the working of the Order in Council of Nov. 21, 1895, and also minutes by Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Brodrick, in which the past and the present Secretary for War comment upon the Field-Marshal's view as expressed in the memorandum. The points raised in these three documents have been largely covered by the recent debate in the House of Lords. The memorandum is dated Nov. 12, 1900, and Lord Wolseley explains that it has been written "in compliance with the wish expressed in your Lordship's private note of Oct. 17." The late Commander-in-Chief says:—

"A VERY GRAVE ERROR."

When by this new Order in Council the command and administration of the Army were practically transferred from the Commander-Chief to the Secretary of State for War, I said I would give the experiment a fair trial, have conscientiously done so, and now, after five years' experience, I state my deliberate opinion that the transfer of the responsibility for the efficiency of the Army from its military head, the Commander-in-Chief, to the civilian Secretary for War was a very grave error. The new system cannot fail to weaken in the present, and to seriously injure in the future, that spirit of discipline which is the only sound basis of all military affairs. I have spent my life in the Army, and know it well; I have commanded armies in the field, and held from time to time all the highest positions in the military hierarchy at home. The experience so gained leads me to recommend one of the two following alternatives:—

1 That the above-mentioned Order in Council be at once rescinded, and the Army be again placed under a military commander, who shall be responsible for its discipline and military training and efficiency. Until done our Army can never be a thoroughly efficient machine; or,

2 If for some military reason it is not deemed desirable to take the above course, I would advise that the office of Commander-in-Chief as now constituted be abolished. It is now merely a high-sounding title, with no real responsibility attached to it, and answers no useful military purpose.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S REPLY.

Lord Lansdowne's minute answers Lord Wolseley's points "seriatim" and defends generally the system initiated in 1895. In conclusion, the ex-War Minister observes:—"The Commander-in-Chief's minute seems to me to show that he has misapprehended the true effects of the change made in 1895, and that he has acted—though not consistently—upon this apprehension; that he does not sufficiently realise the limitations imposed by our parliamentary system of Government; and that he is unaware of the great weight of authority which will certainly be opposed to any proposals for once more centralising the whole of the duties now distributed between the members of the Headquarters Staff."

MR. BRODRICK'S MINUTE.

Mr. Brodrick, in the course of his minute, says:—"Lord Wolseley has, I think, failed to appreciate the extent of his powers and he has not always acted on those which he knew he possessed. Lord Wolseley, although he now desires to centre in the Commander-in-Chief duties assigned to others, does not deal with the question whether any Commander-in-Chief, even with full health, could do all the work now assigned to him. There are, in my opinion, three fallacies in the memorandum. (1) That the Secretary of State now commands the Army; (2) that 'supervision' by the Commander-in-Chief instead of 'control' for which he asks deprives him of requisite power; (3) that the Order in Council, 1895, created new centralisation. Not a single instance is given, or, so far as I know, can be given, in which the command of the army has transferred from the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State. No Secretary of State would be so unwise as to desire to encroach upon the military position of the Commander-in-Chief. No one man could do the work proposed by Lord Wolseley, and unless actual responsibility is placed on an officer he is always inclined to cover himself with higher authority. Those who have seen most of the present system hold. I believe, that the Commander-in-Chief has even now too much work. It should be noted that Lord Wolseley's memorandum omits all mention of mobilisation and intelligence, the two special subjects besides that of appointments and promotions, for which the Commander-in-Chief has departments responsible to him alone. These are points which, with an Empire of such vast size as ours, might take the whole energy of one man. I doubt very much whether some officer of the highest rank under the Commander-in-Chief should not be entrusted with this work. Before the present war the Intelligence Department furnished us with the facts, but the present distribution of duty does not seem to have ensured their proper appreciation when strategical problems had to be faced. On the other hand, the despatch of men, supplies, and munitions by the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Director-General of Ordnance respectively, seems to have worked satisfactorily under the organisation now condemned by Lord Wolseley. A commander-in-chief who is wholly occupied in administrative and executive duties has no time either to devise strategical plans or to prepare schemes respecting the organisation of the Army. As regards Lord Wolseley's objections that since 1895 there has been increased centralisation in the Secretary of State, I hold that the Secretary of State, I hold that the Secretary of State's work has been lessened rather than increased by a system which gives a real measure of responsibility to each head of a military department. The illustrations of minute points for which the Secretary of State's authority is required may well be overhauled, and will be dealt with although in general I think the new system has worked well, and should like Lord Roberts to try it before pronouncing a final opinion on it. I think certain changes might be considered which would meet some of the difficulties suggested."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOTHA.

DE WET HURRYING NORTHWARDS.

(From the mail papers of March 8 to 15.)

There is no official news from South Africa concerning the Kitchener-Botha negotiations. It is understood that the matter has been referred to the British Government, Lord Kitchener not being empowered to offer terms. It is further stated that Botha is anxious to consult with De Wet, and that that Commandant is marching northwards with a few followers to meet the Transvaal leader. It is said that Lord Kitchener, Sir A. Milner, Botha, and De Wet will shortly hold a conference at Pretoria to discuss terms. Meanwhile the operations in the field are practically at a standstill.

MEETING OF KITCHENER AND BOTHA.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Pretoria, March 5.—Lord Kitchener met General Botha and other Boer leaders at Middleburg on the 27th ultimo, when the question of the possibilty of a termination of hostilities was discussed.

March 6.—The fact of the meeting between Lord Kitchener and General Botha is regarded as of great moment, and favourable expectations are formed concerning the probable outcome.—Reuter.

Johannesburg, March 6.—The news that General Botha has had a conference with Lord Kitchener at Middleburg has been received here with great satisfaction, and a more hopeful feeling prevails in all quarters.—Reuter.

Pretoria, Friday, 3-55 p.m.—An interview took place this morning between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha. The meeting was on Gun Hill.

General Botha rode in alone, whilst Lord Kitchener rode out accompanied only by his private secretary, to meet him.

The conference lasted some time. The result has not yet been disclosed.—Central News.

REPORTED BRITISH TERMS.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that a most untiring agent in the work of bringing about what it has every reason to believe will be a satisfactory termination of hostilities, so far as Botha and his force is concerned, was Mrs. Botha, who, as is known, has been living in Pretoria while her husband was in the field. The "Chronicle" adds:—"The meeting on February 27 was limited, we believe, to a request on the part of General Botha to know the terms Lord Kitchener would grant to the Boers if they laid down their arms. Lord Kitchener replied that a general amnesty would be granted to all who surrendered, as well as to all prisoners, except those Cape Dutch who, while actually subject to the British Crown, had been most active in fomenting the Boer resistence. General De Wet and ex-President Steyn, however, were expressly excluded from the amnesty. Lord Kitchener further promised that in the event of peace being concluded the British Government would assist in rebuilding the farmhouses and other buildings which have been destroyed owing to military necessities, and would reinstate the lawful owners, helping them to stock their farms; those who had been guilty of acts of treachery, however, being excluded from these benefits. "The result of General Botha's consultation with his officers was that the vast majority of these accepted the terms. De Wet and Steyn, however, with whom communication appears to have been established, maintained their past irreconcilable attitude, and declined any terms whatsoever, De Wet adding that the war on his part had now become one of revenge, and that he intended to do all the mischief he could. It is probable that General Botha may make his formal act of submission to Lord Kitchener on Monday next, when his force will formally surrender to General French, who will thus have added another to the many laurels he has won during the present campaign."

DE WET AND STEYN.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs as follows to the War Office:—Pretoria March, 6.—De Wet's position variously reported, as his men are scattering in the Orange River Colony. Our troops marching north will reach Petrusburg to-day. The casualty lists also show that there has been some slight fighting between Philipolis and Fauresmith, obviously with De Wet's force making north. De Wet is believed to be without guns and hard pressed. Ex-President Steyn, who was with De Wet when the retreating commandos recrossed the Orange River, is said to be at Smithfield, about 40 miles east of the Railway, and it is further stated that Boer commandos varying in strength from 200 to 400 men are holding Rouxville, 18 miles south-east of Smithfield, and other places in that district.

The War Office has issued the following despatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, March 12, 7a.m.—De Wet is now north of Brandfort. Continuous heavy rains have interfered in the movements of troops in the Colony. Two small bands are being hunted amongst hills by our troops under Gorringe, De Lisle, Grenfell, and Henniker.

GENERAL LYTTELTON PREPARING ANOTHER CORDON.

The "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent, Mr. Bennet Burleigh, in a telegram from Bloemfontein of Sunday's date, says that opinion is still divided regarding the whereabouts of De Wet, but he believes De Wet is now east of the railway, and quietly moving towards Dewetsdorp. Thence he will probably try to get to Wepener, where the enemy has established a hybrid sort of civil government. At Dewetsdorp, for nearly two months, the Boers have been collecting supplies. They have obtained a large quantity from the districts bordering on Basutoland, the richest granary of the country. Food and forage are plentiful there. For the first time (adds Mr. Burleigh) I hear the Boers using terms expressing hatred and disgust against De Wet. They say that Botha and De Wet both admit that hope is quite dead. All Botha stands out for, as a man of honour, is not to surrender until he gets an assurance of immunity for the Cape rebels and the British receive submission from the remnant of the Free Staters, as the Transvaalers got them to take the field upon their behalf. About a thousand of De Wet's men have crossed the Modder River and gone north in the direction of Kroonstad.

General Lyttelton is rearranging his columns for another grand swoop on the enemy. The "Times" correspondent at Bloemfontein reports that Boers who have recently surrendered state that Steyn, in a speech at Philippolis made after the futile invasion of Cape Colony, said that there was now no chance of regaining the country—an imporant admission.

A PHANTOM ENEMY.

The "Times" correspondent with Bethune's column, telegraphing from Fauresmith under date March 6th, says:—Colonel Bethune pursued De Wet as far as the Riet River. Here the commando followed the usual tactics and broke up into detached parties. They thus evade systematic pursuit and sweep the country of white and black inhabitants likely to furnish information. They will rally again at some given rendezvous north of this, just as they rallied at Philippolis after dispersing before Colonel Plumer to recross the Orange. The difficulty of capturing such a phantom enemy can be appreciated. Following different spoors with small detachments, Colonel Bethune's force surprised one small laager to-day. The enemy fled as soon as a pom-pom opened on them, but a considerable capture of mule waggons and stock was

COOPERS HILL.

In a letter to Sir William Anson, Lord George Hamilton says:—

My dear Sir William,—I have to thank you for your letter which is a succinct account of the view of the deputation from the Universities who came to see me on the subject of the reforms proposed to be introduced at Coopers Hill College.

That college is in such a condition that it must be either reformed or abolished. I am opposed to its abolition, and have used my influence against that proposal, though it had the unanimous support of the committee to inquire into the cost of the college appointed by Lord Kimberley in 1894. I have therefore to deal, not with abstract or academical propositions but with a concrete difficulty—How can the college be put into that state of practical educational efficiency which, compared to its cost, will justify the Indian Council in allowing it to continue to be a burden upon Indian revenue? It was urged by the deputation that no reforms such as we proposed ought to have been sanctioned until the teaching staff, and especially all those personally affected by the changes, had the fullest opportunity of stating their views and objections to the proposed reorganization. This is, so far as the public services are concerned, a novel doctrine which, if pushed to the extent advocated, would render schemes of reorganization impracticable where personal interest were prejudicially affected to any considerable extent by the reforms proposed. This practice may be the custom in collegiate management, upon which I can speak with no authority, but it certainly does not prevail in the administration of the great public departments of the country.

The procedure proposed by the deputation to give effect to this doctrine is to appoint an outside and therefore irresponsible committee who are by inquiry to supervise and suspend for the time being all the authorities responsible for the conduct of the college—viz., the Council of India, the Board of Visitors, and the President of the college until the committee have come to a conclusion upon the changes which these authorities in combination have unanimously proposed. Such a course, if assented to, must lead to the abolition of the college. No public authority could assent to being made financially responsible for the maintenance of a questionable institution, over which they were unable through outside interference to exercise any administrative control, and least of all a body such as the Council of India, which by statute is specially exempt from all external pressure or control upon all questions involving a charge upon Indian revenues.

I am, whilst unable to assent to the form of the suggestions made to me by the deputation, ready to go as far as I can in endeavouring to meet the substance of this complaint, but any action that I may so take can only be through the recognized and responsible authorities attached to the college. I have therefore placed myself in communication with the Board of Visitors and they have stated their readiness to meet to hear at once what those affected by the changes may wish to urge against them.

The evidence so given will be taken down by a short-hand writer. The board will then report to the Secretary of State in Council whether their views have undergone any modification from the evidence so obtained. The orders of the Council in reference to Coopers Hill College will not come into operation until the Council have received and considered this report.

The controversy which has unhappily during the last two months raged round this college has very clearly brought to light the irreconcilably different views held on the one hand by all the authorities outside the college who are responsible for its well-being and finance and on the other hand by some of the teaching staff inside the college as to the educational proficiency and cost of the instruction given.

It is clear to me that the channels of communication between those actually teaching and those in authority over the teachers—viz. the President and Visitors—should be widened and quickened. A divergence of opinion such as has been revealed is detrimental, if not fatal, to harmonious co-operation.

I therefore propose to ask the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London to each nominate a visitor to be an addition to the present board. I shall ask the board, when so reconstituted, to appoint a committee, including the above to inquire and report upon the working of cipline, and constitution of the college, and the relations of the Visitors, President, and teaching staff.

I have written thus fully to you as I much appreciate the courtesy and consideration with which the deputation treated me, and they in their turn will I hope, recognize that in the proposals I now make I have endeavoured to act reciprocally towards them.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE on Monday (March 10) communicated to Mr. Hay the reply of the British Government in reference to the Senate's amendments of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. Its effect was that Great Britain did not see her way to an acceptance of the Senate's amendments. Nothing has offered in the shape of a counter-proposal, and it was intimated that if there is to be a further attempt to amend the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, so as to authorize the United States to construct the canal it is for the Washington Government to make overtures.

A New York correspondent says:—

The Canal party seem to be considering their next move. Senator Morgan rumbles a little, but his volcanic energy spent itself last week, and he recognizes the futility of any immediate attempts to revive public interest in a scheme which can by no possibility be put into legislative shape before next winter. The State Department drops Delphic hints of some future diplomatic effort, but nobody knows so well as Mr. Hay how all but insuperable are the difficulties in the way of any agreement requiring the sanction of the Senate. Of the various suggestions offered from other sources none is promising or even plausible.

It is frankly stated, however, that the British Note is friendly in tone, showing an evident desire to avoid making needless issues, and ending with express assurances of good will. The "Tribune" sums up the views of the British Government in the phrase "bead possidentes," and admits that it gives no cause for offence. "It postpones the construction of the canal, but does not impair the cordial relations existing between the two nations." It has little hope of a new treaty on the basis of the Hay-Pauncefote agreement and thinks Americans must turn their minds to the abrogation of the Clayton treaty on the grounds urged successively by Mr. Blaine and Frelinghuysen, who held that the treaty was voidable because, first, the consideration had failed, and, secondly, England had violated her pledge not to colonise the Central American coast. Not many days ago the "Tribune" thought mutual consent the only possible means of cancelling the Clayton treaty. Not many days hence it will doubtless think so again. Outside the Senate there cannot be among Americans whose judgment is entitled to weight any strong body in favour of open violation of public faith.

Reuter's Washington Agent says:—The British Government's answer to the Senate's amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty is of the length of about two new-paper columns and is distinctly friendly in tone. It is understood that it takes up each of the three amendments and sets forth the difficulties in the way of Great Britain's giving her assent to them. In regard to the amendment eliminating the clause in the treaty inviting other maritime nations to concur in neutralizing the Isthmian Canal, the British view is that while the United States and Great Britain can thus bind themselves by the treaty, they cannot make this action binding on all other Governments unless the latter concur. In regard to the proposed entire abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, it appears to be the view of the British Government that such a step is too far-reaching to be taken without some negotiation in which the British side of the case is presented. Senator Davis amendment appears, however, to be the chief obstacle in the way of an agreement, and, while the British Government makes no suggestion of any further negotiation, it seems to be a fair inference from the general tenor of its answer that, if the modification of this amendment could be secured, it is probable that other points of difference could be adjusted.

While the answer does not make any counter-proposals or propose any further action, it does not preclude such action by laying down a course which will be adhered to without the slightest deviation. On the contrary, it takes the form of an argument tending to show that the amendments do not fairly consider the various British interests involved, and therefore cannot be accepted in the form in which they are presented.

There is nothing peremptory in the answer.

THE CABINET AND COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

A CURIOUS STORY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Leeds Mercury," "who is usually well informed," writes:—"Before Mr. Brodrick introduced his proposals of Army reform the question of some form of compulsion to military service was, I am credibly assured, considered by the Cabinet, and found the great majority of the members of that distinguished body favourable to the principle. Only two members expressed decided opposition to it and were not to be moved from that attitude, and these two were the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour. It was, however, by general agreement that it was resolved, in view of the recent national demonstrations of military enthusiasm, to postpone for the present any idea of bringing the question before Parliament and the country."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

MR. LOWTHER, the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, who has been much talked of during the past week, is generally regarded as an excellent Chairman of Committees. He has a comprehensive grasp of the rules of the House. But of these Mr. Lowther says: "No single brain could retain them all, but I know the general principles, and that is sufficient. I don't profess to have every precedent at my fingers' ends, nor does anybody else. Some of the precedents by which we are governed go back to the time of Queen Anne, and even earlier. Members, however, can provide themselves with a book of orders, which is a digest of thousands and thousands of precedents. Roughly speaking it contains five hundred rules to which members are bound to conform.

A glance at this interesting book reveals some odd information about what is proper and what is not proper in the House of Commons. "It is contrary to law," says Mr. Lowther, "for a member to raise both his feet from the floor at the same time. He may sit with one foot up, but not with two—that is unless he is a front bench man. I remember Mr. Gladstone waxing most indignant when on a celebrated occasion he espied the present Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell sitting in Turkish fashion. Snoring also is out of order. I have more than once had to break in upon a member's slumbers. But I never do this publicly. I ring for an attendant, and tell him to wake the hon. member."

The House of Commons is one of the few places where a member is not proud of hearing his name called from the Chair. For two hundred years this has been Parliament's way of expressing its displeasure. On January 23, 1693, this rule was recorded on the journals of the House of Commons: "That if Mr. Speaker do call upon a member by name, such person shall thereby incur the displeasure and censure of the House." Twenty years ago a rule was passed under which the displeasure is shown by the suspension of the member.

There was a once Speaker, named Onslow, who was never tired of saying to a member who violated the least rule of the House, "Sir, sir, I must name you." On being asked what would be the consequences of putting the threat into execution, he would answer, "The Lord in Heaven knows!" The "naming" rule was much needed in the old days when members were sometimes as frivolous as they well could be. One of them once called upon Mr. Speaker Abbott for alsong!

There are many flowers of Parliamentary oratory in Hansard. Mr. Courtney, when he was Chairman of Committees, once dealt with an extraordinary situation which arose through one member calling another a liar. It was an Irishman, still in the House, who, on being interrupted by an English member, approached him and said, "Come out, if you are a man. If you interrupt me again I will break your neck."

Parliamentary obstruction has long been one of the fine arts. Mr. Chamberlain was alive to the danger twenty years ago, when he was a member of Mr. Gladstone's second Cabinet. "Are we content," he asked, "to leave every majority in turn at the mercy of an unscrupulous minority, who can clog the wheels, and bring the machinery to a standstill, if their demands are not complied with? Have we not been long-suffering and impatient enough? How long are we to wait, passive and inert, before we use our strength to throw off this incubus, that threatens to strangle the great and noble institution of Parliamentary Government, and to destroy, in its unclean embrace, the mighty power that has withstood successfully the arbitrary violence of Kings, and has survived to give expression to the well-considered decisions of a free people?"

The "throttling" of Parliament takes many forms. At the time at which Mr. Chamberlain was speaking it was taking the form of too much oratory. In the session of 1881, which lasted 143 days, Mr. Healy spoke 591 times, Mr. Biggar 450, Mr. T. P. O'Connor 390, Mr. Parnell 360, Mr. A O'Connor 358, Mr. Callan 348, Mr. A. M. Sullivan 324, Mr. O'Donnell 307, and many other Irish members over 100 times. Fourteen Irishmen delivered in this one session 3 828 speeches. It was much the same in the session of 1887, when the House sat 160 days, or 1,468 hours. In that time over 11,000 speeches were made—7,308 by the Oppositions, and 4 100 on the Government side. Each Parnellite member spoke on an average 42 times, and each Liberal 19 times. The average on the Government side was 10. In the session of 1887 the Speaker had to call members to order on no fewer than 676 occasions, or nearly once every two hours.

Those who are interested in the subject of the King's connection with the Turf will read with mingled surprise and pleasure the letter quoted in the life of King Edward which was published the other day. The letter was written to the Archbishop of Canterbury after the Tranby Croft trial, and in it King Edward, then Prince of Wales, said: "A recent trial, which no one deplores more than I do, and which I was powerless to prevent, gave occasion for the Press to make most bitter and unjust attacks upon me, knowing that I was defenceless, and I am sure that politics were not mixed up in it. The whole matter has now died out, and I think, therefore, it would be inopportune for me in any public manner to allude to the painful subject which brought such a torrent of abuse upon me, not only by the Press, but by the Low Church, and especially the non-conformists."

Nineteen years ago, on Tuesday Queen Victoria issued one of those letters to her people which were one of the characteristics of her reign. Two days before Roderick Maclean, a young man of 27, had shot at her with a pistol as she was entering a carriage at Windsor railway station. Maclean was committed for high treason, but was found to be insane. On this day in 1882 the newspapers published the Queen's letter of gratitude for the sympathy of the nation. To-morrow, too, is a mournful anniversary—March 13, 1885, was the day of general mourning for General Gordon.

Sir Robert Peel lost his temper over the dissolution of 1831. King William had listened to Lord Grey, who had persuaded him to dissolve Parliament six months after the General Election. There was some objection to the King dissolving the House in person, and it was suggested that there was a difficulty about the plaiting of the horses' manes. "Then I'll go down to Parliament in a hackney coach," said William. Before the King arrived at the House, Sir Robert Peel and Sir Francis Burdett rose to speak, and neither would give way. Lord Althorp moved that Sir Francis Burdett be heard, and Sir Robert Peel rose and said: "I rise to speak to that motion." Having thus gained the attention of the House, Sir Robert attacked dissolution in tones of intense indignation. As he went on, the Tower guns began to fire announcing the arrival of the King, and as each charge was heard a great cry rose from the Government benches. "The next time those guns are fired they will be shotted," cried Sir Henry Hardinge. But Sir Robert Peel, who had just established the police, did not resort to violence, though the scene he inspired was one of almost unparalleled confusion.

Mr. Toole began his 72nd year on Tuesday. Fifty years ago he was a clerk in a wine merchant's office, wasting his genius on a stool; to-day he is the friend of us all, looking back, at his home in Malda Vale, on a thousand merry scenes in which he and we have taken part. He has played in nearly every theatre in the kingdom. Twelve years after Queen Victoria came to the throne he adopted the stage as a profession, and he never left it and never, indeed, had cause to leave it, until the burden of years began to tell. He knows the theatres of America and Australia as well as those of England.

Tuesday, too, was the 70th birthday of Mr. August Manns. Sixty-six years ago Mr. Manns was at one of the village schools of Pomerania, and at twelve years of age he began to study the violin under a village musician who had been in the wars. He had fought at the battle of Leipzig, two years before Waterloo, and Mr. Manns vividly remembers a certain afternoon long, long ago, when a bullet which had whizzed over the battlefield came to light again as he was fiddling at his master's house. For twenty years the poor village fiddler had carried the bullet in his knee, the surgeons having been unable to extract it and on the day in question, during one of Manns' lessons, the bullet rolled on to the floor, flattened out like a two-shilling piece.

Mr. Manns began his Crystal Palace connection forty-six years ago, and since then he has conducted more than twelve thousand concerts in the great glass house. He has conducted forty-five series of Saturday concerts, at which sixteen hundred compositions have been performed, and he has brought, before the public many of the most eminent composers of our time. There were hardly a dozen English composers when Mr. Manns came to England, but he has produced the work of three hundred English composers at the Palace. He has also produced two hundred masses, oratories, cantatas and other choral works. There are few men in England to whom English music owes so much as to Mr. August Manns.

Those who answered a certain advertisement not long ago of a certain way of killing beetles received the instructions to "place the beetle between two pieces of wood (enclosed) and strike the wood with a hammer." Some time ago there appeared in the Lincolnshire papers the following advertisement: "A suit of black for half a crown. Send height, width of hips and chest. Guaranteed to fit." Those who sent their half-crowns received by return of post a small parcel containing a box of blacking and a brush, with the brief note: "Suit of black herewith enclosed. Mindhow you put it on, but it is sure to fit."

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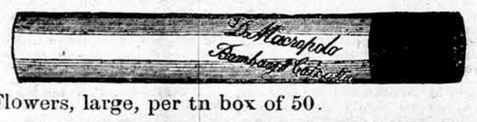
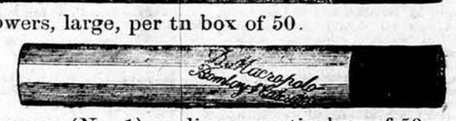
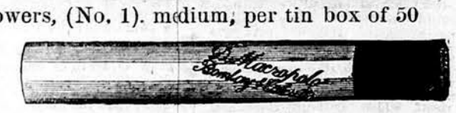
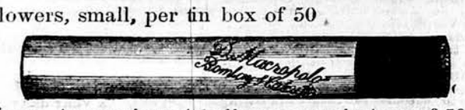

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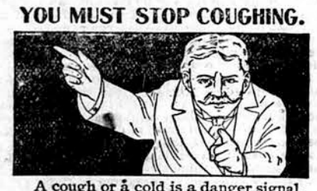

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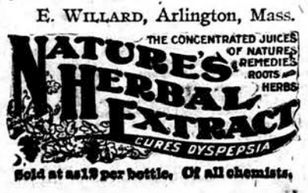

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